The Bombay Gazette,

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TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE 10TH JUNE. The fine A I. 13 years fast-sailing ship BURLINGTON, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain HOWES, on board, or to

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

6th June 1862.

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THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 A. M. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "TAPTEE," THOMAS ELLISON, Commander, (recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the [illegible] of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Pas[illegible]pply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

[illegible]GNEES OF CARGO per ship *Victory*, are [illegible]uested to send off Boats to receive their Goods [illegible]ome to hand, otherwise they will be landed by [illegible]ain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

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CAPTAIN H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed Agent for the Marine Register at Bombay, is now ready to grant certificates according to the regulations of the Company.

Apply to his Office, 15, Medow Street.

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THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
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		Rs.	As.
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Bell's Life	April 20 & 27, & May 4...	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette,	April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
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Lady's Newspaper	April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News....................	April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal	May 1	0	8
Evening May ...	April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)...	2	8

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MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., offer for Sale by Private Contract, those Eligible and Commodious Premises now occupied by them, and situated in the Sudder Bazaar Road, Poona, viz.:—

No. 2148 A (Cantonment Register) comprises a good sized Shop, with comfortable dwelling apartments suitable for a family residence. The out-buildings which are numerous and capacious are enclosed by a large compound, with every convenience suitable for business or private purposes. The premises No. 2148 B. are situated immediately opposite the Shop and consist of a large pucka built room 85 by 27 by 14 feet in height. This room was built by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., two years ago and used by them as a Commission and Sale Room, and is in every way adapted for that purpose. The other buildings are stabling for 4 horses, cook house and other offices. The compound is very extensive, enclosed by a pucka built wall with a very excellent entrance.

The above premises will be vacated by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., on the completion of their new and extensive premises in the Civil Lines, especially built to meet the demands of their Constituents. The above allotments will be sold either separately or together, at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s establishment in the Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, where plans may be seen.

June 2nd, 1862.

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Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

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N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the removal and deposit of earth, in connection with the laying out of the Agri-Horticultural Society's new Garden on the Mount Estate will be received by them up to SATURDAY, the 7th inst. For plan and particulars apply to

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.

Society's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

BASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD.

LAST October brew, now ready. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

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MESSRS. J. & A. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
26, Apollo Street. Merchants & Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc............	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts
Pope Clément..............	,, 21	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,	,,
Chateau Lafitte............	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Haut Brion.........	,, 27	,,	,,

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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon,"
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao......} Liqueurs.
Maraschino..}
Anizette......}
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADERIA, very old			42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	,, 28
Do. Do.		Pints	,, 15
Red Seal		Quarts	,, 24
Do. Do.		Pints	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 23
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do.	Jules Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

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Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ,, 15 Flasks	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL and every persons and person having any claim upon (or being indebted to the estate of FRAMJEE NOUROJEE DHONDEE, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased,) who traded in Bombay in his own name and also under the style and firm of EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., are requested to send in such claims and to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned within 14 days from this day. Bombay, 5th June 1862.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE BILLIARD TABLE, with all appurtenances complete, including Lamps &c. In good order and price moderately. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FROM the 16th JUNE to the 30th SEPTEMBER 1862.—A BUNGALOW furnished or unfurnished in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Mr. G. INGLE, Purser I. N.

For particulars apply to EDULJEE JAMSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th June 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to
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TO LET.

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TO LET.

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FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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TO LET.

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2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—and one in Lower Colaba.

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1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

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VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
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White and Black Lama ditto.
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White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
ALSO,
Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barège and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacè Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zouave Jacquettes and Vests.
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HERBERT & Co. have a few superior first Class Harmoniums of the following description and prices:—

A ROSEWOOD PERCUSSION action 14 Stop Alexandre Harmonium of great power when played full—Rs. 750.

AN OAKWOOD ORGAN Harmonium with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has one row of Keys—Rs. 650.

LARGE HARMONIUM in polished Oak case, having two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists—Rs. 700.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM ordinary make—plain action 16 stops—Rs. 600.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM with all the contrivances invented among the best makers, for converting it into a perfect DRAWING ROOM INSTRUMENT; the mechanism is so arranged as to give effect to every musical idea hitherto known in the science, and the most perfect crescendo and diminuendo are produced almost instantaneously;—in short this perfected Harmonium will render any music played upon it as beautiful as it may be varied.

These Instruments keep in good order and never want tuning; important considerations in India.

Size, 4 feet 4, by 2 feet 4, height, 3 feet 4 inches.—There are 16 draw stops all of exquisite richness, including the new stop, "Voix Celeste."—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oak wood—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.:—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oakwood—Rs. 900.

OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 Stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church—Rs. 850.

ROSEWOOD 14 STOPS, with the percussion action, possessing a very rich tone;—one of Alexandre's make,—a good substantial Instrument, quite new and in perfect order.—Rs. 750.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM two (2) rows of keys: a first class Instrument perfect in every respect—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. two (2) rows of keys similar to the above of rich and powerful tone—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. soft power;—with 8 Stops, plain action, suitable for a small Church or Chapel—Rs. 400.

A few second hand Harmoniums are on sale at low prices;—open to any reasonable offers. Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from the above list which for variety and excellence is equal to any collection in London. The Instruments can be warranted;—having undergone a "seasoning" process which if understood is seldom heeded by the makers at home.—H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to [illegible] those Instruments [illegible] and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.

May 1st 1862, Rampart Row, Bombay.

N. B.—These Instruments [illegible] are on their way—the ship having left the London docks in March. They are expected here in [illegible] meantime orders will be registered. The others are now on view and sale.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 6th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝ d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16 d. to ½.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [illegible]
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	400 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	1,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	95
,, Loan 1842-43	95
,, Loan 1854-55	95
New Five Per Cent. Loan	106¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113¼ to ½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (June 5th, 1862.)

COTTON, at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	R.	222 to 223
New Surat	,,	225 to 226
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	228 to 230
New Oomrawuttee	,,	205 to 210
New Compta	,,	215 to 217
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	235 to 236
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	195 to 200
New Veravul	,,	210 to 212
Khandeish	,,	190 to 195
New Poratonee	,,	214 to 215
New Accote	,,	227 to 228
New Mangalore	,,	215 to 216

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6-5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 nominal.
	,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)	,,	26 to 27

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 3rd June 1862.

(Detail of Exports from 28th May to 3rd June 1862.)

	From 28th May to 3rd June 1862.	Total.	Balance.	
Of the Season 1860-61.	...	40,061¼ 11,977¼	362¾ 3,994¼	None.
Of the Season 1861-62.	...	3,919¼ 1	236 41	None.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

Bombay Custom House, 28th May 1862.

SILVER. Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay [illegible]

[illegible]

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1862.

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, May 10.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	Old Patna.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
Apr. 28	$732½	...	$720	...	765
,, 29	732½	...	720	...	765
,, 30	732½	...	717½	...	765-770
May 1	732½	...	717½	...	765-770
,, 2	730-32½	...	717½-20	...	765
,, 3	730-32½	...	717½-20	...	765
,, 4	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5	725	...	715	...	760-765
,, 6	725	...	715	...	760-765
,, 7	720-22½	...	710-12½	...	760-765
,, 8	720-22½	...	710-12½	...	760-765
,, 9	730-32½	...	710-12½	...	760-765
,, 10	712½-15	...	710-12½	...	760

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1862.

New Patna.—712$50 to 715$.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—705$ to 705½$.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—760$.
Turkey.—540$ nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—15$ to 19$ dull.
Cotton, Calcutta.—15$ to 16$.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$20 to 2$40; others, 1$70 to 2$15.
Saltpetre.—9$50 to 10$50.
Copper Cash.—15$.
Camphor.—31$ to 33$.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$50.
Sycee.—8½ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9½ to 10 per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6½d.
With Documents, 4s. 6¾d.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 221½.
On Calcutta, Rs. 221.
,, 10 to 15 days' sight, Rs. 222½.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 8 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 23$ per tael.
Bar Silver, 9 per cent. premium.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office ...... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lakhs of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	
,, 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	
,, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.	
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.	
On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	
On Scotland	1s. 11⅜d.	
On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Ireland do.	,, 11⅜d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, [illegible], Shanghai, Singapore, Penang and Mauritius.

[illegible]

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			4 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. ; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
June 5	Benares (s)	Wright	Hongkong 11 May.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Mellicete	Gould	Calcutta 1 April.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
June 5	Zulicka	Riddle	Liverpool.
	Crescent	Ewing	Liverpool.
	Northern Bride	Brown	Liverpool.
	Lyra	Cheeves	Liverpool.
	Mogul	Spooner	New York.
	Grace Darling	Bears	Liverpool.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, from Hongkong &c. ; Mr. J. Pestonjee ; Mrs. Carlowitz ; Mr. and Mrs. Rutter ; Mr. and Mrs. Jones ; Miss Black ; Mr. Budges, R. N. ; Dr. O. Tevle, R. N. ; Mr. and Mrs. Broderson ; Lieut. Waser ; Mr. Schott ; Mr. and Mrs. Gray ; Mrs. Heeley ; Mr. B. Byramjee ; Mr. T. Tyabee ; Mr. Summers ; Mr. Abbers ; Mr. Dalziel ; Mr. Rennie ; Mr. Wilson ; Private Oliver, 103rd Regt. ; 4 Native Soldiers 40th Regiment, and 15 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Kelly and 40 natives.

Per Ship *Mellicete*, from Calcutta.—Mr. A. C. Smith.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—37 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Africa*, R. Bowie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Asteriod*, T. S. Gardner, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Clara*, Barrow, bound to China.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Childwickbury*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Crown Point*, for New York.
Ship *Victory*, for London.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From China.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*.—22 boxes Gold, 16 boxes Tea ; 100 bags Sugar, 1 box Specie, 2 boxes Gold Coins, 1 box Pearls, 721 bags Supaca, 69 bales Silk, 65 boxes Piece Goods, 8 boxes Papers, 4 boxes Sundries, 220 slabs Tin, 10 chests Nut Megs, 2 boxes Mace, 24 packages Merchandise, 25 boxes Glass Bangles, 2 cases Preserves, 1 box Cigars, 8 box Jewellery, 11 packages Parcels, 2 bundles Copper Dishes, 16 packages Army Clothing, 155 packages Empty Bottles, 1 case Books, 1 case Chintz.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 5th June 1862.

For London via Tuticorin.

Gloriosa.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 241 cwt., Jooma Natha.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Grey and Co.

Victory.—417 bags Saltpetre, 790 maunds, Kurrumchund Ramjeedass ; 100 Hhds. Copra Oil, 417 cwt., Vituldass Goculdass.

For Liverpool.

Joshua.—116 bales Cotton, 552 cwt., J. Tanner & Co. ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Leggett and Co. ; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamul ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Champsee Sewjee.

Childwickbury.—263 bags Saltpetre, 470 maunds, Motumdass Teckchund ; 327 bags Linseed, 490½ cwt., Damjee Gocul.

Derigo.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Verdhman Poonsee and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Godoo Premjee.

Meteor.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee ; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Brown, Clough and Co. ; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Denshaw Maneckjee.

Bates Family.—125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Chevalier.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Themis.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Shard.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Watson, Bougle and Co.

Viscount Canning.—240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., E. H. Shapoorjee and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Bazonjee Hormusjee and Co. ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Assum Narsee.

Floating Light.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Star of the South.—3 packages B. Furniture, Jaffer Sulliman.

Nell Gwynn.—300 bags Rape Seed, 450 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Bezonjee Sorabjee.

Virginia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Volkart Brothers ; 623 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Wittuldas Goculdas and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., R. Frith and Co. ; 230 bundles Galls, 115 cwt., ; 150 bundles Beda, 75 cwt., Dewjee Mukanjee ; 600 bundles Galls, 300 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Argonaut.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Monica.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Morning Light.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee and Co. ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Eduljee Shapoorjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Edith Byrne.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Levant.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

Zoboah.—302 bales Cotton, 707 cwt., Maneckial Gopaldass ; 948 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpal.

Camperdown.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy ; 400 bales Cotton, 400 cwt., Kassoo Waga.

John Lynn.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Royal Saxon.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damoder Doongersee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luxmedas Hunsraz.

Rising Sun.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Muthooradas Soorjee.

For Hull.

Union.—500 bags Rapeseed, 843½ cwt. ; 2,000 bags Linseed, 3,500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 650 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

For New York.

Crown Point.—700 bags Saltpetre, 1,012½ cwt., 4,000 bags Linseed, 7,000 cwt., James Reynell.

For Singapore.

Regina.—12 bales Piece Goods, 438½ corges, Ruttonjee Edduljee.

Princess Somawatly.—15 chests Printing Coran Books, Baukeraly bin M. Moosa ; 84 bales Piece Goods, 3,067½ corges, Pursotum Heerachund.

Countess Somawatty.—5 bundles Piece Goods 136½ corges, Chandabhoy Alibhoy.

[illegible]—13 Boxes Rose Water, A. H. [illegible] and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
661 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Etherory, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Andaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, 2 (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... River Indus.
40 Norbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
201 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
260 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf.
795 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
938 Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
788 Moravshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

For Liverpool.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co (c. l. May 20)
038 Araoian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
639 Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikie—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
848 Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co (c. l. May 6)
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee. (c. l. Apr. 23)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
800 Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co (c. l. May 20)
1395 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

For Hull.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

For Falmouth.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

For Aden and Suez.

1300 Behar (s), G. S. Brooks—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 4)

For China.

1600 Orissa (s), A. Parish—P. & O. Co.

For Hongkong.

477 Good Success, Macgregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

For Singapore.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
763 Princess Somawatty, Roy—E. Framjee & Co. (c. l. June 3)
800 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Edulljee. (c. l. June 3)
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff (c. l. May 29)

For Madras Coast.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Tuticorin and London.

654 Gloriosa, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 31)

For Calcutta.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
691 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 20)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

For Zanzibar and Mauritius.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

For Mozambique.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

For Kurrachee.

Governor Higginson, (s) G. Greig. (c. l. June 4)

For Moulmein.

364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For New York.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

Not Fixed.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
Futty Allum, Profrung.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co. (in dock)
1160 Melicete, Gould—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
549 Palembang, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Teazer, John Sissy—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1260 Benares, Wright.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1650 Orissa, A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
560 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Marseilles.

506 Goa, Bourdon—Volkart Brothers.
527 Ocean, Pourquier—S. Tyebjee & Co.
435 P. E. Caillol, Pépion.—Volkart Brothers.

For Persian Gulf.

699 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

For Bombay.

599 Governor Higginson, Craig—Fleming & Co.

Not Fixed.

210 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Danolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

490	Ark		March 18
886	Buclon Castle, Cherry	G. S. King & Co.	March 18
1106	Caduceus, Cass	W. Nicol & Co.	April 14
668	Celuta, Hayes	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers		April 1
710	Coleroon, Hale		March 23
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.		
955	Defiance, Galloway	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	April 12
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn		
392	Freya, Major		April 8
1154	Forest Rights, Chester	Grey & Co.	Dec. 31
696	Granville, Laker		Feb. 20
1037	Gloriana, Vaile		
1351	Herefordshire, Æ 1, Escott.		April 25
1182	Indore		
1108	James Smith, Calhoun		
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
763	Nile, Varley		March 4
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.		
817	Talbot, Spencer	Grey & Co.	
962	Tyburnia, Coote		
813	Unrivalled, Crawford		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	Ewart Latham & Co.	March 13
688	Winterthur, Seavey	A. H. Huschke & Co.	March 27
940	Wings of the Wind, Murray.		
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce		

From London via Beyrout.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16

From Liverpool.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.		
700	Birkby, Purdy		
1069	Cariboo, Cameron	Lawrence & Co.	March 21
1278	Celestial Empire, Mathason.		April 26
1119	Contest, Jennings		March 22
553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	March 24
854	Dora, Banks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
875	Egeria, Storey	John Clover & Co.	March 2
1134	Epaminondas		April 19
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson		
1328	Hahneman, Denman	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Feb. 17
1322	Howden, Verril		
819	Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson.		April 16
1072	James Livesay, Broad		
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths.	Bates & Co.	Feb. 11
1242	Labrador, Quinn		
855	Lady Havelock, Neill		
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson		
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 23
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	March 10
1233	Norwood, Finlay	John Clover & Co.	March 2
1001	Norah Graeme	E. Bates & Co.	March 17
1669	Oriental, Ballard	John Clover & Co.	March 10
871	Portland	W. Nicol & Co.	
955	Preston, Moffett	Lyon Brothers & Co.	Jan. 18
1008	Peeriess, Flovin		
578	Ralston, Macfarlane		
701	Robina	Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel	Lyon Brothers & Co.	March 19
1033	Sarah Sands, Ellison	E. Bates & Co.	
1033	[illegible], Ellwood	Coupland & Co.	March 1
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	B. & A. Hormusjee	Apl. 26
1060	Shaftesbury, Bennison		
985	Sillery, Gale		
886	Sea Horse, Banks		
703	The Duke, Hawkins	J. Tanner & Co.	April 20
1161	Talavera, Blair		
[illegible]	Victoria, Sanders	John Clover & Co.	March 14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rennie Scovell & Co.	Feb. 1[illegible]

From Liverpool via Aden.

[illegible]

1005	Beeston Castle, Corney		Feb. 3
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost		
859	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright	Martin & Co.	Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly	John Clover & Co.	
810	James Jardine, Lermont		

From Cardiff.

427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
689	Ville de Cherbourg		April 28

From Cardiff via Galle.

1059	Charles, Pollybank		
929	Missouri, Calhoun		Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy		

From Sunderland.

885	Alarm	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 13
539	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1197	Witch of the Wave		

From Sunderland via Aden.

859	Albert Edward, Mason		
859	Alipore	W. Nicol & Co.	April 20

From the Clyde.

917	Flower of the Forest	W. & A. Graham & Co.	March 31
462	Ino, Macfie		
1187	Portland, Thomas		March 25
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3

From San Francisco.

789	Anne Mary, Jessyman	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8

From Aden.

644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby	W. Nicol & Co.	

From Calcutta.

490	Duc de Brabant		March 5
	Duke of Wellington		
	Faize Allum		
300	Futtay Salam		March 4
	Glen Isla		
	Peerless		
	Seringapatam, Longridge		
	Tasmania		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson	W. Nicol & Co.	April 15

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

500	Alexander, Tender		Feb. 11
474	Alice, Anderson		April 4
693	A. B. Coutts, Robbings		
776	Backwater, Griffiths		Feb. 14
656	Clarendon, King	J. L. Danolly & Co.	Feb. 15
408	Electric, Sprott		
419	Emma, Richmond	T. Lidbetter & Co.	Oct. 9
413	Euphrates, Cowen		Jan. 30
851	Gala, Fisher		Feb. 6
404	Gwalior, Frederick		March 25
1017	Helvellyn		
496	Hunter, Searle		April 10
584	Magna Bona		
785	Minnehaha, Henderson		
441	Nemesis		
630	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson.		Dec. 15
543	Scutari		Jan. 10
745	Sea Park		Feb. 19
710	Ukko		March 18
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		Jan. 28

From Liverpool.

650	Clare, Peters		Feb. 21

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—May 25, Barque *Impulse*, Gilchrist, from Moulmein 7th May.

Ship *Shaw Allum*, Littlepage, from Zanzibar 31st March, touched at Cochin 13th May.

Barque *August et Gustave* (particulars not received.)

Do. 27; Ship *Canadian*, Guthrie, from Liverpool, 23rd Jany.

Ship *Manlius*, Bray, from Mauritius, 1st May.

Departure.—May 27, Ship *Ville de Lima*.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 5.

Fraser, Lieut. L., Staff Corps, on leave, from ———.
Hamilton, Qr., Staff, on duty, from Khandalla.
Gray, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.—June 5.

Moore, Captain C. W., 108th Foot, to rejoin, to Jaulnah.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 5th June 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee on Musket and of which Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

2. An European Garrison Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next, at 11 a. m., at the Messroom, 33rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Private W. Robinson, of that Corps.

President.—Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regiment, Captain Waddington, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., three Subalterns from 33rd Regiment and one Subaltern from 23rd Regiment.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be sent to the Brigade Major's Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1862.

No. 352.—In consequence of the transfer of the business connected with the Assets of deceased Officers, and Men from the late Sub-Treasurer to the Presidency Paymaster, it is hereby notified for general information, that communications on subjects relating thereto which, under the former system, would be addressed to the Sub-Treasurer, should be addressed to the Presidency Paymaster.

References in regard to deposits made prior to the 1st March 1862, should be addressed to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1862.

No. 354.—The following Notification is republished :—

"Notification.

The following appointments have been made on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—

Surgeon H. Giraud to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor from the 24th ultimo.

Captain Ewan Grant, Her Majesty's 3rd Bombay Regiment N. I., to officiate as Military Secretary from the 29th ultimo, until further orders.

Captain T. Leith, Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-camp, and to officiate as Private Secretary from the 1st instant, until further orders.

By order,
A. D. Robertson, Acting Chief Secretary."

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1862.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1862.

No. 355.—Referring to G. G. O. No. 452 of the 20th July 1860, Officers proceeding by the *Overland route* who may be entitled to free passage according to existing regulations will no longer be provided with passage tickets but will draw the amount of passage-money charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a first-class passage from Bombay to Southampton, and make their own arrangements for passage.

Officers are permitted to make whichever of the Overland routes they may find most convenient.

Officers entitled to free passage will be furnished, on application at the Quartermaster General's Office at the Presidency, with two certificates—one as a voucher for their passage-money, for presentation at the Pay Office, the other to be presented at the P. and O. Company's Office, stating that their passage-money is paid by Government. This will enable them to claim the extra baggage allowed to Government passengers by the new contract with the P. and O. Company.

The Cape passage-money rules for sick Officers remain for the present unaltered.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1862.

No. 356.—Major W. F. Wolfahet, of the 3rd European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1862.

No. 357.—The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

General List.

Ensign Walter Wightwick Haywood to be Lieutenant from the 27th May 1862, vice Lieutenant H. C. Ryder, of the 3rd European Regiment, removed from the Army List from the 26th idem.

No. 360.—In addition to the articles of equipment for Native Troops detailed in Article 591, Section 61, pages 215 and 216 of 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code, a Haversack for each man will be supplied at the expense of the State. These articles are to be considered the property of the Troops to whom they may be issued, on termination of the service on which they have been employed.

No. 361.—The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

General List.

Ensign Herbert Lee Hall to be Lieutenant from the 16th May 1862, vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. H. Blair, of the 19th Regt. N. I., deceased on the 15th idem.

No. 362.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th May 1862, No. 539, is republished :—

"The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Lieut. Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, from 2nd November 1861, in succession to General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Richard Stewart Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 2nd November 1861, in succession to General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Captain John D'Oyly Baring, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 2nd November 1861, in succession to General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, from 14th November 1861, in succession to Major General J. Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 14th November 1861, in succession to Major General J. Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Captain Robert Jones, Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 14th November 1861, in succession to Major General J. Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Major Robert James Shaw, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Captain William Frederick Newton Wallace, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Lieut. Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General C. Clemons, Madras Infantry, retired.

Major William George Woods, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General C. Clemons, Madras Infantry, retired.

Captain George Gaynor, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General C. Clemons, Madras Infantry, retired.

Lieut. Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General J. K. McCausland, C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Major George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General J. K. McCausland, C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Captain George Uvedale Price, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General J. K. McCausland, C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Lieut. Colonel Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired.

Major Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired.

Captain William Forbes, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st January 1862, in succession to Major General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired.

H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 363.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted as Probationers to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 8th February and 4th May 1862, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1862 :—

Lieutenant Francis Austin Montrion, 25th Regt. N. L. I., Adjutant 3?th Regt. Bengal N. I. ...

Lieutenant [illegible] Tandey, [illegible] Regt. N. I., [illegible]

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1862.

No. 364.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 12th May 1862, No. 529, is republished :—

"The following Rule which has received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India for calculating the service of Officers who, formerly under the Old Furlough Regulations, have joined the Staff Corps, and whose service from date of joining that Corps is to be reckoned under the New Furlough Regulations, is published for general information and guidance :—

1. Officers having elected (or who not having before elected might on their entering the Staff Corps desire to elect, (the Old Furlough Regulations will carry with them into the Staff Corps, so much of their service (authorised leave included) as may have been passed within Indian limits and no more. Before they can retire on the pension of any particular rank they will be required to serve for such further period as will, with that service, complete the full period prescribed for the pension of any particular rank, with the liberty of availing themselves, after their entry into the Staff Corps, of the privilege periods of absence allowed by paragraph 30 of the New Furlough Regulations.

- 2 Years' absence in 20 years' service.
- 3 ,, ,, 25 ,,
- 4 ,, ,, 30 ,,

H. W. Norman, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1862.

No. 365.—The following promotions and adjustments of rank are made :—

Public Works Department.

Conductor Edward Stapleton to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, from the 10th September 1861, under the provisions of Clause III. of G. G. O. No. 687, dated 14th December 1860.

Sub-Conductor William Brabazon to continue to act as Conductor from the 10th September 1861, in succession to Stapleton.

Serjeant Joseph Hall to act as Sub-Conductor from the 3rd November 1861, during the absence of Sub-Conductor Knight on furlough to Europe.

Serjeant Charles Pain to continue to act as Sub-Conductor from the 18th November 1861 (the date of return to duty of Sub-Conductor R. Moore) during the absence of Sub-Conductor Knight on furlough to Europe, vice Hall, who reverts.

Sub-Conductor William Mulligan to act as Conductor from the 3rd November 1861, vice Williams confirmed, during the absence of Conductor Nue on furlough to Europe.

Acting Conductor William Mulligan and Acting Sub-Conductor George Stubbs are respectively confirmed as Conductor and Sub-Conductor from the 23rd January 1862, vice Williams, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Frank Neville to act as Conductor, and Serjeant Charles Pain to continue to act as Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd January 1862, vice Mulligan and Stubbs, confirmed during the absence of Conductor Nue on furlough to Europe.

Serjeant Joseph Hall to act as Sub-Conductor from the 23rd January 1862, vice Pain, during the absence of Sub-Conductor Knight, on furlough to Europe.

Acting Sub-Conductor Charles Pain is confirmed in that rank from the 2nd April 1862, vice Moore, deceased on the 1st idem.

Serjeant Joseph Hall to act as Sub-Conductor from the 2nd April 1862, vice Pain, during the absence of Conductor Nue, on furlough to Europe.

No. 366.—The following extract paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated 30th April is published :—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Colonel R. W. D. Leith, six months.
Major E. Campbell, six months.
Captain A. Davidson, six months.
2nd Captain G. Napier, five months.
Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, three months.
Lieut. C. W. Hill, six months.
Lieut. W. Williams, six months.
Lieut. F. W. Jenes, six months.
Assistant Surgeon G. F. H. Brown, six months.
Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, of the 29th Regt. N. I., has been permitted to resign the Service from the 27th March 1862."

The undermentioned Officers of Artillery, who have been instructed in the use of the Armstrong Gun at Shoeburyness, are qualified to act as Instructors in that branch of the Artillery service, viz. :—

Captain W. D. Couchman }
Captain G. O. Rybot } Bengal.
2nd Captain C. H. Barnes }
Lieut. Col. A. Cadell }
Lieut. G. A. Goldingham } Madras.
Captain F. Conybeare }
2nd Captain C. P. Roberts } Bombay.
2nd Captain A. A. Bayly }

No. 367.—Capt. Ducat, of the Staff Corps, attached to H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 368.—Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 369.—Lieut. C. L. Hulbert, attached to H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 370.—The following appointment is made :—

Brevet Capt. W. F. Knight, of the Cadre 1st European Regt. Fusiliers, to be Superintendent of Bazars at Poorundhur.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th June 1862.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Attached to 25th Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. T. Trueman, from 29th May to 16th June, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 536 of of the 23rd April last, to remain in Bombay.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1862.

No. 73.—In consequence of the transfer of the business connected with the assets of deceased Officers and men from the late Sub-Treasurer to the Presidency Paymaster, it is hereby notified for general information, that communications on subjects relating thereto, which, under the former system, would be addressed to the Sub-Treasurer, should be addressed to the Presidency Paymaster.

References in regard to deposits made prior to the 1st March 1862, should be addressed to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1862.

No. 74.—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. Hammond is allowed an extension of leave to remain at Kurrachee for one month, on medical certificate.

No. 75.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis, of the *Clive*, afforded medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Auckland* from the 25th April 1862, vice Assistant Surgeon Dann, discharged to the shore.

Lieutenant R. G. Hurlock, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the *Governor Higginson* from 8th to the 11th April 1862.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead, M. D., in Government General Order, No. 102 of 24th June 1861, is extended to the 13th April 1861.

Squadron Orders by the Officer Commanding H. M. S Vessel Comet, I. N.

Mr. H. Holland, Acting Master of the *Comet*, to the temporary charge of that vessel from the 6th October to 24th November 1861, vice Lieut. Collingwood, detached on duty as Surveyor in Mesopotamia.

Mr. C. Grant, 2nd Class 2nd Master of the *Comet*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st December 1861, vice Mr. Holland, Acting Master, retired from the Service.

At the request of the Political Agent at Bagdad, Assistant Surgeon Colville, of the *Comet*, to assume charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of the Bagdad Residency from the 6th December 1861, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. James Athey, Acting Master of the *Comet*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 7th February 1862, vice Mr. Grant, Acting 2nd Master, relieved.

No. 76.—The services of Mr. H. Williams, Purser, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 77.—The furlough to Europe, granted in General Order, No. 51, dated 23rd ultimo, to Mr. Shand, 2nd Class Engineer, is cancelled at his own request.

No 78.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that when retrenchments are confirmed by the Examiner, Indian Navy Department, they must be enforced by stoppages immediately *vide* paragraph 12, page 8 of the Indian Naval Code, and that when Bills are issued by that officer for Stores lost, &c. they must be paid at once.

No. 79.—Mr. F. Forster, Acting Master, returned from England on the 25th May 1862, with the permission of the Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1862.

No. 80.—The following Extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Despatch No. 40, dated 30th April 1862, from the Secretary of State is published :—

1. Extentions of leave on medical certificate have been granted to the following Officers of the Indian Navy, viz. :—

Captain Griffith Jenkins, C. B., six months.
Captain C. D. Campbell, six months.
Commander E. Peevor, six months.
Lieutenant T. R. Hunter, six months.
Mr. J. B. Butter, Acting Master, six months.

2. Extentions of leave on the ground that there is no employment for Officers of the Indian Navy at present *in India* have been granted to the following Officers, viz. :—

Commander E. Hamilton, three months.
Mr. F. Warden, Mate, two months.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1862.

Lieut. Etheridge, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the Steamer *Taptee*, on medical certificate, is permitted to reside on shore out of the sanitarium, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. F. C. Turner, midshipman of the *Elphinstone*, having arrived from the Persian Gulf on medical certificate, by the Steamer *Taptee*, is permitted to reside on shore at the sanitarium, for the benefit of his health.

That part of the Squadron Order of the 2nd instant, which directs Assistant Surgeon Lewis, to be discharged to the shore, is cancelled, and that officer was transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary on the 3rd instant.

Mr. B. W. Clark, midshipman supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be borne on that ship's books for study.

The *Semiramis* will be paid on Saturday the 7th instant.

That part of Squadron Order of the 20th ultimo, discharging Robert Barton, Engineer Apprentice, from the *Ferooz*, is hereby cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor, of the *Zenobia*, having arrived by the *Victoria*, on medical certificate, is permitted to reside on shore at the sanitarium, for the benefit of his health.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, June 5.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Harpur, Commandant of the Gujarat Irregular Horse, is allowed preparatory leave of absence for ten days.

Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt, second in Command of the Gujarat Irregular Horse, to act as Commandant during the absence of Captain Harpur, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Elliott, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Northern Division, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Zillahs of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, to enable him to take cognizance of cases which come under Act XXII 1855.

Captain J. H. Henderson, Captain of Police, Shikarpoor, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. E. H. Little, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Belgaum, and Mr. Rungrow Bheemajee, Probationary Mamlutdar of Uthnee in that Collectorate, and Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, are invested with the power contemplated by Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. R. Walsh, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers of Magistrate in relation to Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Norman acted as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad from the 1st March to 12th May 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. F. Boulton, Acting (1st Class) Deputy Collector, in charge of Jerruck and Shahbunder, has passed an examination in the Sindee language, according to the standard prescribed for interpreters.

Surgeon Major Wright, Civil Surgeon, received charge of the duties of Surgeon to the Central Schools, as a temporary arrangement, on 23rd May, from Surgeon Major Carter.

Assistant Surgeon Billingall, M.D., Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, received charge of the duties of Civil Oculist, as a temporary arrangement, on 23rd May, from Surgeon Major Carter.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major General Walter Scott resumed charge of his appointment as Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department on the 10th ultimo.

Sub-Overseer Venaik Krishna was allowed leave of absence on medical certificate from the 22nd February to the 19th April 1862.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Russell received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 24th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. H. Brereton, Acting Chaplain at Kirkee, is allowed leave of absence from the date on which he left his station to appear before a Medical Board at the Presidency, to the date of his embarkation for Europe.

The Reverend W. Goodall, serving as Chaplain at Malcolm Peth, is permitted to remain there until the 6th instant.

The Reverend H. H. Pace is appointed acting Chaplain of Kirkee, vice Brereton, proceeded to Europe, or until further orders.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH——

In the Fort, on the morning of the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. David Jolley, Pilot, of a daughter.

DEATH——

At the "Retreat," Byculla, on the 4th June, William Francis, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. T. Brown, aged 2 years and 7 months.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE——

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant, by the Revd. J. Cave Browne, J. S. Douglas, Esq., to Adele Julie Frances, daughter of the late Captain A. J. Fraser, 56th Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

BIRTH——

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th May, the wife of Mr. R. Sherwood, of a son.

DEATH——

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 25th May, Mr. Joseph Hopson, Junior, aged 27 years and 5 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS——

At Lucknow, on the 24th instant, the wife of H. G. W. Wilkinson, Esq., 48th Regiment, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 24th instant, the wife of A. E. Campbell, Esq., Musketry Instructor, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH——

At Bareilly, on the 24th May, Florence Kate Berrill, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

CHINA.

BIRTHS——

At Hongkong, on the 18th April, the wife of A. T. Baldwin, of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 26th April, the wife of William Lamond, of a son.

At Swatow, on the 27th April, the wife of T. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

At Macao, on the 5th May, the wife of F. A. Remedios, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 6th May, the wife of Thomas H. Chapman, prematurely of a son.

DEATHS——

At Hongkong, on board H. M. S. *Banterer*, on the 29th April, James Woodland, seaman.

At Hongkong, on board H. M. S. *Urgent*, on the 26th April, George Woodall, R. N.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 28th April, Solomon Haycock, Private 99th Regiment, aged 28 years.

At his Residence, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, on the 1st May, Alfred Fincham.

At Canton, on the 5th May, Victor, youngest son of R. von Carlowitz, aged 15 months.

At Hongkong, on the 6th May, the infant son of Thomas H. Chapman.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "Behar," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock p. m. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock p. m. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Postage.

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock p. m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of he usual fee, until 7 a. m. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer "Governor Higginson," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th June.	1st August.	15th September.	18th Nov.
1st July.	16th August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
16th July.	1st September.	18th October.	18th Dec.
		3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1862.

First Quarter	Thursday	5d. 7h. 34.4m. p. m.
Full Moon	Thursday	12d. 11h. 8.2m. a. m.
Last Quarter	Thursday	19d. 8h. 37m. a. m.
New Moon	Friday	27d. 11h. 45.4m. a. m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Date 4th June. Time—8h. 58m. 36s.
Fri.	6		5 23	6 34	4 49	5 37	
Sat.	7		5 23	6 34	5 54	6 35	
Sun.	8	Pentecost. — Whit Sunday.	5 23	6 34	6 58	8 5	
Mon.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	8 11	9 5	
Tues.	10		5 23	6 35	9 15	9 53	
Wed.	11	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 35	10 19	10 4	
Thur.	12		5 23	6 36	11 18	11 32	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 6th.—Great Fire in Montreal, 1803.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.

Saturday 31st.—Royal Exchange founded, 1566.—Port Royal destroyed, 1692.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.

Sunday 1st.—Mahomed died, 632.—Halifax, N. S., settled, 1749.—Confederation signed at Vienna, 1815.—The Jhansi Massacre, 1857.

Monday 9th.—Amoy taken, 1842.

Tuesday 10th.—Lord Clive takes all the Government upon himself, 1795.

Wednesday 11th.—George I. died, 1727.

Thursday 12th.—Surrender of the Peishwa and fall of Malligaum, 1818.—Massacre of the Futteghur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	May	18	Kurrachee	May	31
Agra	May	29	Lahore	May	24
Allahabad	May	8	London	May	10
Australia	Mar	26	Mauritius	Apr	7
Alexandria	Apr	12	Madras	May	29
Bangalore	May	24	Malta	Apr	13
Cochin	May	10	Meerut	May	30
Calcutta	May	28	Oudh	May	17
Cape	Feb	14	Punjaub	May	21
Ceylon	May	31	Penang	May	22
Delhi	May	22	Rangoon	Mar	21
France	May	3	Suez	May	12
Hongkong	May	11	Singapore	May	20

KATTYWAR.

THIRD ARTICLE.

WE do not affect to set much store by "passing in the languages" as it is called. One who would set himself thoroughly to know even only a small number of languages must be content to remain ignorant of most other things, and his peculiar learning in that way will only enable him to express his ignorance or his folly in so many different ways. Of course there is no knowledge that is not useful, and Englishmen placed in authority in India, as Judges, Collectors, Political Agents, and so forth, must find their knowledge of the different languages of their districts, when they happen to have it, of great use to them. We subscribe to the opinion, however, that this peculiar qualification is far from being indispensable, least of all so in the judicial line. One's experience and observation at Bombay supply proof abundant that Justice is well enough administered in the Supreme Court, in the Small Cause Court and in the Police Courts, by gentlemen generally ignorant of any Indian language. Only once, but

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recently, and we regret to say in the highest of our Courts, has any suspicion been cast upon an Interpreter. In general our interpreters are beyond reproach, and the same machinery could be introduced into the Mofussil, at no additional expense to the Judicial establishments, because the new system would make Sheristedars, Duftedars, and all their tribe of less use than they are now, that is if they are of any use whatever, and some of them could certainly be dispensed with altogether. An able and honest man, with no such cabalistic letters after his name as H. M. G. S. C. P. and all the rest of the alphabet, if you please, would not often be taken in simply from not knowing critically the language of the people before or about him. Men not remarkable for their ability, and as to whose honesty we make no remark, are, we believe, often taken in at present, or contribute, somehow, to failures of Justice again and again,—though they fancy themselves well up in the languages, customs, manners and modes of thinking amongst the people, as we admit they may be, and in many instances certainly are.

While therefore we do not join in the cant of the Civil Service and of Government people in general, as against interlopers, on this Language question, it is not unfair to try those gentlemen by their own tests and standards; and if they are found wanting, they are self-condemned. It is no new cant, however, to do them justice, for it had established itself before interlopers became (to them) the troublesome class that they now seem to be. For instance, in a Political letter from the late Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of Bombay, dated 29th July (No. 20) 1846, reviewing some Kattywar business, they said :—"We "observe that it is stated in a petition to Go"vernment, and we do not find it anywhere de"nied by Mr. Malet [then Political Agent in "Kattywar] that he 'does not know Guzerat"'tee, and the Native Agent alone goes to his "'Bungalow to read petitions.' All petitions "and every proceeding on them should be read "*viva voce* in open Kutcherry in the presence "of the parties. There is no other effectual "way to convince the people that their state"ments are properly attended to by the Agent "himself. We are also decidedly of opinion "that any officer who is so little acquainted "with the language of the district as to be de"pendent on his native omlah for the interpre"tation of complaints made to him is unfit "to hold such an office as that of Political "Agent in Kattywar, and we desire your par"ticular attention to this most essential point."

What particular attention was paid to this most essential point by the Government of that time, and what particular attention is paid to it by the Government of our time, let the reader see. Mr. Malet remained undisturbed in his possession of the office of Political Agent in Kattywar till a better place was found for him as Secretary to Government, and we will be bound to say he remains innocent of much Guzerattee to this day. And how does the case stand now? Of the present Political Agent and his three Assistants, only one, Mr. Coulson of the Civil Service, has passed in the language of the district, and one of them, the third Assistant, had his appointment conferred on him only the other day,—since Sir Bartle Frere became Governor. We mean no particular reflection on the Governor by saying this. It is the way of Governors in general, and in this instance His Excellency has probably selected as good a man as was to be had. Much less therefore do we mean any reflection on Mr. Hebbert himself, doubtless a worthy son of a worthy father, who, we trust and would readily believe, will do honor to the appointment. But it is certain that there were other candidates, not ignorant of Guzerattee, nor otherwise disqualified, for the place, who must now be content with the leisure allowed them by a paternal Government to learn something more, and let *that* be the reward of their virtue for the present.

As to Major Barr's knowledge of Guzerattee we should very much like to see it put to the test before the Commission of Inquiry into the state of affairs in Kattywar, which we trust Government is to appoint, by his being made to receive with his own hand, say for a week, all the petitions and papers that come to the address of *The Huzoor*, day by day, to read them aloud, and to record his decision in each case in the Guzerattee language without consulting his Sheristedar or other Nagur (snake). It would not be an unfair test, according to the talk of civilians and government people, to subject him to, but we rather suspect he will not invite it. As to the practice of his office we have reason to believe that it is not at all in accordance with the instructions of the Court of of Directors as conveyed in the despatch above quoted,—instructions that have never been cancelled, though, we fear, often treated with contempt. We do not pretend to a personal knowledge of this, for it would seem Major Barr does not much want European spectators of his proceeding. Indeed he has just now refused to a member of the bar of England access to three Joonaghur men, wanted with a view to their defence,—foreigners, charged with an offence committed in foreign territory, and subject to no British jurisdiction whatever,—who have now been more than six months in custody, who are denied also the use of writing materials, kept apart all this time, and whom he has refused up till now either to try or release. Whether he will be supported by the Bombay Government in these proceedings or not, we cannot say, but we shall be surprised if he is, though we are not at all surprised at his acting so, for it is evident, judging by some of his antecedents, that he thinks proceedings which are quite irregular and unlawful, such as he probably would not venture on in the presence of a professional man, may nevertheless be quite just;—or if he *did* venture on such tricks in the presence of any professional man, he knows very well that he would be checked at once, and checkmated in the end. Hence his unwillingness to have one in his Courts? Some years ago, in a case of alleged bribery in the Agent's office, tried before Major Barr, then an Assistant, when the proceedings came to be reviewed by Government, the Hon. Mr. Bell, then Senior Civil Member of Council minuted among other things on them, that "the accused would "appear to have been denied the privilege "of examining his own witnesses,"—that "a "number of leading questions had been put to "several of the witnesses in the investigation "into this charge eliciting the answers to be "given, a course highly improper," and in fine Mr. Bell said :—"In the course of my judicial "experience I have seldom reviewed a case so "devoid of conclusive proof, or in fact so unsa"tisfactorily conducted."—The Honorable Mr. Warden, then second member of Council, minuted thus :—"The defective nature of the in"quiry should at least be pointed out to the "Political Agent for the information of his "Assistant, [Major Barr] who should be re"minded that resorting to restraint or any other "criminal measures in relation to witnesses "always defeats its own object." It is needless to say, therefore, that the Government of Bombay annulled this conviction, and gave Major Barr a wigging accordingly. It was not taken kindly, when Lord Falkland minuted :—"I would "inform Major Lang that our opinion relative "to the mode in which Mr. Barr conducted the "inquiry committed to him, as also with re"gard to the insufficiency of the evidence brought "against his Head Accountant to establish "the guilt of that individual, with respect "to the offences of which he was accused, re"mains unaltered." And the Court of Directors in writing to the Bombay Government, reviewing the whole proceedings said :—"This "result of the enquiry is most unsatisfactory, "for either a corrupt public servant has been "acquitted and retained in office, or the Politi"cal Agent and his Assistant (Major Barr) are "proved to be incompetent Judges of evidence, "having been convinced of the guilt of the ac"cused on grounds which you regard as utterly "inconclusive."

We should be sorry to contend that any Nagur who has been in the Agency any time these twenty years is not corrupt, while we take it to be officially settled that the present Agent, Major Barr, is incompetent to conduct a criminal trial as it ought to be. How such a man came to be placed where he is, let those explain who have placed him; how he remains, we do not know, but if he remains much longer, it shall not be for want of Government being reminded and the public being made aware what manner of man he is.

Some time ago Major Barr wrote to the Nawab of Joonaghur complaining of some disturbances in that province. It is no very difficult matter, we dare say, to get up some little row in those parts, and still less difficult to report such a thing, whether true or false to Major Barr and least of all difficult, we should say, to get him to listen at present to any tales tending to the discredit of Joonaghur. The following was the Nawab's reply :—

"From His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur.

"To Major Barr, Political Agent, Kattywar.

"After compliments.—I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter dated the 5th current [native month], in which you state that you have heard that my men (servants) have threatened to put some men of the village of Antie in custody, to impose mohsuls and otherwise ill-treat them. You say that if this were true, that I should prevent it, and that you have written to Mr. Elliott to the same effect.

"In reply I have to inform you that in cases of non-payment of revenue, robbery and such like offences, it is necessary to award punishment to the offenders that others may be deterred from committing such crimes. Such small powers are exercised even by the Grassia [owner] of a single village. If the oppressed party complain to the Sirkar, the owner is little liable to answer. But it is usual to refer the complaint for the explanation of the Talookdar. But it appears that you have not done so, as it is evident from your writing. I am precluded from giving any explanation on the subject, by your not furnishing me with the petition of complaint, if any, of any party having been threatened by my men with imprisonment, ill-treatment, or mohsul. I have also written to this effect to Mr. Elliott in reply to his letter. A copy of my letter to him, is herewith forwarded. I trust therefore that you will kindly inform the above said gentleman not to write to me unless being himself previously satisfied.—Samwut 1918, Posh Wud 9, Friday.

This letter of the Nawab's was taken by one Thucker Dhunjee, Kamdar of Verawul, to Major Barr, who had it read and was told, or came to the conclusion, (for we do not know whether he *could* read it in Guzerattee) that it was a most unbecoming letter,—unbecoming for a Sovereign Prince to address to him, Major John Turnly Barr, Political Agent in Kattywar! Accordingly he *returned* it to the bearer, who with the letter in original will be forthcoming when required, to testify to the truth of this story,—out of Kattywar, however, we stipulate. At least he would not like to go to Major Barr's quarters, for he was told either on this or some other occasion that if he came with *such* letters he would be put into custody!

Whether Major Barr concluded that this was not a proper letter for the Nawab to send to him, because he did not understand the Guzerattee, or whether he did so in the wantonness of arrogance which seems to characterise so much of his intercourse with Joonaghur at present, we do not know. But to our thinking this letter of the Nawab's if faulty was only so as being too mild and forbearing under the circumstances! and indeed *all* the Nawab's letters are noticeable for good taste, correct and gentlemanly feeling; and in that respect they contrast most favourably, for His Highness, with the vulgar, upstart insolence, which is often sent to him in return. In any view of Major Barr's conduct that can be taken, it is most reprehensible.

In our next article, we shall take up the case of the three Joonaghur men now in custody at Rajcote.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

ENGLISH NEWS TO MAY 17.

WE have been favored with the following private telegrams :—

LONDON, *May* 17.

New York, 7th May.

The blockade of New Orleans and other ports raised.

Yorktown evacuated.

Williamsburgh taken.

Baton Rouge occupied.

Great Union Meeting in New Orleans.

Cotton will come out. Here dull and declining.

PARIS, *May* 12.

American advices to May 1st.

New Orleans captured.

Dayton, American Minister here, confirms this through Adams.

LIVERPOOL, *May* 17.

Great panic in Cotton Market.

American declined one-half penny.

Surats declined ⅜. No buyers.

Linseed declined one shilling.

HERAT.

(*From the Home News, May* 10.)

MR. GRIFFITH [May 6] asked the First Lords of the Treasury whether, with respect to events now occurring at Herat, any proceeding or operation, diplomatic or military, would be undertaken, either by the English or Indian Government, which would have a tendency to pledge this country to any act of hostility against Persia, or to any step for or against any of the other Powers of Central Asia, without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament and the country.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The only answer I can give to the hon. member is that neither her Majesty's Government nor the Indian Department have received any information whatever tending to show that any such operations against Herat have been undertaken by the Shah of Persia. And, putting all the circumstances together, we are inclined entirely to disbelieve the report.

BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Mr. Peel [May 6] obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise payment for a further period out of the revenues of India, in respect of retiring pay and pensions of her Majesty's British forces serving in India.

The bill passed [May 8] through committee.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY BILL.

This bill passed [May 6] through committee; and [May 8] it was read a third time and passed.

The tenders for bills on India for this month were opened on the 7th of May at the Bank of England, with the usual formalities. The minimum price declared was the same as on former occasions, namely, for bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee, and on Bombay and Madras, 2s. The amount tendered at and above the minimum rate was about 27½ lacs. out of 30 lacs (£300,000), for which the Council of India was prepared to issue bills, but the tenders on Bombay being in excess of the allotted amount, applicants will only receive about one half of their tenders. Those on Calcutta and Madras will be accepted in full.

The distress in Lancashire increases. That the wealth and benevolence of the country will be found equal to this fresh strain cannot be doubted; but the number of claims that have of late been made on the resources of the more prosperous classes is deeply to be deplored. "It would almost require a national purse like the purse of the Arabian fable, which was no sooner emptied than it was filled again, to meet the never-ceasing drain that is made on the sympathies of the rich. We do not despair of passing safely through many a worse peril. Subscriptions are in progress under the care of a central committee in London, and several sums have been already transmitted to the principal towns in the manufacturing districts.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Viâ Kedgeree*).

HONGKONG, *17th May*.

Opium at Hongkong since the arrival of the *Thunder*, rate of Bengal having further declined, demand continuing very slack :

Patna seven hundred and five dollars.

Benares seven hundred dollars.

Malwa seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Opium at Shanghae on 3rd May :

A fair business done in Malwa.

No enquiry for Bengal.

Patna five hundred and fifty-five taels.

Malwa five hundred and ninety taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has an upward tendency :

On London, Bank Bills, four shillings six pence.

On India, two hundred and twenty-one and a half rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai has considerably improved.

On London, Bank Bills, six shillings two pence.

On India, two hundred and ninety-eight rupees.

CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY, *4th June*, 4-47 P. M.

Securities : five and half per cent., twelve and quarter premium.

Fives, five and-a-half per cent. premium.

Fours, four seven-eight discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.

Freight, one pound fifteen shillings to four pounds.

Skins and Indigo, four pounds to five pounds.

Interest on Loans, seven and a half per cent.

Money demand.

Grey Shirtings, forty inches, seven rupees five annas three to four annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, three annas twelve thirteen annas per bundle.

LOCAL.

WE have been desired to announce that the first half-yearly soirée of the "Mazagon Library and Mutual Improvement Association" takes place at 7 o'clock this evening at Mazagon.

The Committee appointed to carry out the preliminary arrangements have selected a commodious and well ventilated bungalow, kindly placed at their disposal by the proprietor, Mr. Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, and situated at Mazagon opposite to the Nawab's mosque, and from what we have seen of the programme they have spared neither pains nor expense in providing a grand entertainment. They have been rather profuse than otherwise in providing antidotes against the present oppressive heat of the atmosphere.

As admission is to be solely by tickets, early application for them, as the number is limited, should be made to either Mr. M. W. Wynn Secretary to the Association, Mazagon, or at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WE notice that the health of the Town has improved very much during the last week. Both cholera and fever appear to be on the wane. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 286 against 316 of the week preceding; showing a favorable change. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	3
Other diseases	4
INDO-EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1
HINDOOS :	
Cholera	58
Small-pox	8
Fevers	72
Other diseases	67
MUSSULMANS :	
Cholera	7
Fever	29
Other diseases	16
PARSEES :	
Cholera	1
Fevers	1
Other diseases	4
JEW :	
Cholera	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	3
Fever	2
Other diseases	4
NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	3
UNKNOWN RACE :	
Various diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	9	17
Cholera	74	63
Measles	1	7
Fevers	105	145
Nervous system	12	12
Respiratory system	27	24
Alimentary	26	32
Cachexy	22	19

WE received yesterday a copy of the *Sind Directory* for the current year. The publication of this work has been again revived after an interval of five years, and we hope with improved prospects of pecuniary success. A great change is noticeable in the volume before us, and the varied information it contains should command a large and paying circulation. The source from which the author has derived his information (the Sind) Commission is a guarantee of its reliability; and every precaution appears to have been taken to make the work what it professes to be, *viz.*, a Directory for the Sind country. The author remarks that, as Sind is the highway to the Punjaub, he has embodied much useful information connected with the latter; and in doing so he has added materially to the value of the work. A well-executed map, showing the divisions of the province of Sind, together with the principal roads, is annexed; as also a plan of Kurrachee, showing the civil and military limits, and the harbour improvements now in progress. These are most important features in the present work, and considerable pains have been taken to render them trustworthy guides. The Directory has been printed at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the letter-press and general arrangement is a decided improvement upon previous years. We can obtain no clue as to the price, but if the binding were on a par with the printing, it would bear even a favourable contrast with the work lately issued by the Bengal Printing Company.—*Hurkaru*.

THE state of Poona may be said at the present time to be rather excited, not politically, but as regards the industry and commerce of the place. The people, connected with the bungalow interest, are busy preparing for the arrival of the aristocracy from the Hills and the districts, and the tradesmen, of every quality, are all placing their shops in order, and arranging their various wares, for the inspection of the fashionable world. The Bombay Branches, as will be perceived from our advertising columns, are coming in daily, the Circus is progressing and in the course of another fortnight all will be gaiety and excitement. The only thing we require is a shower of rain, the present sultry weather being very inimical to the public health. Fortunately the water supply has been more abundant than it usually is at this season of the year, to which happy circumstance, the total absence of disease in an epidemic form is chiefly attributable. There was, we have been informed a slight panic in Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, one evening, but it arose from soldiers having partaken too freely of mangoes, and the temporary sickness occasioned thereby created some alarm. It, however, all subsided before morning and since then everything has gone on satisfactorily. There is a rumour abroad, that Sir Bartle Frere will take up his residence at Poona instead of Dapoorie, and he will be wise if he does so. There has been a great deal of cholera in that direction of late and the general dampness of the situation renders the place anything but a desirable residence. It is stated that His Excellency will make a brief halt at Sattara, on his way down, for the purpose of seeing his old friends, the Sattara Sirdars. On his arrival in Poona he will hold a Levee and Durbar, which we doubt not will be both numerously attended. To prevent any mistakes, like those which occurred at the Bombay Levee, with regard to dress, it ought to be stated whether gentlemen are to appear in morning or evening costume. Lady Frere will also hold a reception for the purpose of making the acquaintance of the ladies of the station, but we have not heard the date, upon which this interesting ceremony will take place. Lady Frere was exceedingly popular both at Kurrachee and in Calcutta, and we have reason to believe that she is likely to be held in equally high estimation by the society of the Western Presidency.—*Deccan Herald, June* 4.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Thursday, June 5th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. and cloudy.

BULSAR.—N. N. W. light.

CANNANORE.—N. E. moderate.

COCHIN.—Variable with rain.

GALLE.—Moderate S. W.

GOA.—N. E. with rain. Thunder during the night.

KOLAPORE.—Calm, strong S. W. with lightning last night.

KURRACHEE.—S. S. W.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Westerly light and cloudy. Baro. 4·68 Ther. 69.

MADRAS.—S. E. Ther. 85.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Calm.

SURAT.—S. W. strong and cloudy.

N. B.—Interruption between Dharwar and Bellary.

Arrears 4th June.

CANNANORE.—S. E. cloudy.

MADRAS.—S. E. Ther. 84.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Mooljee Luckhmidass, a dealer in piece goods; date of petition filed, 22nd May 1862.

Damodhur Ramchunder, an English writer; Nanabhoy Abdool Currim; a general merchant; date of petition filed, 23rd May 1862.

Gangjee Vunarsey, a petty broker; Amna woman, Jaina woman, Ahmed Ally, Fatma woman, and Hoossein bin Ruja, the first, second, and fourth named Insolvents are courtezans, and the third and fifth named insolvents are unemployed; Gopall Fukeer, and Raghonath Succaram, unemployed; date of petition filed, 31st May 1861.

Gunoba Hurrichundjee, a clerk in the dockyard; Allaruckia Peerbhoy, unemployed; Ballajee Crustnajee, a servant; Sunkrojee Trimuckjee, and Condajee Sunkrojee, lately dealers in firewood; Shaik Hoossein, Dawoodbhae, a farrier; Shapoorjee Framjee and Eduljee Framjee, cooks; date of petition filed, 2nd June 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the official assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Ballajee Crustnajee, Gunoba Hurrichundjee, Shaik Hoossein Dawoodbhu, Allaruckia Peerbhoy,—3rd Monday in June instant, at 11 o'clock.

Amna woman, Jaina woman, Ahmed Ally, Fatma woman, and Hoossein bin Ruja, Hormusjee Shapoorjee, Shapoorjee Framjee and Eduljee Framjee, Sunkrojee Trimuckjee and Condajee Sunkrojee, Nanabhoy Abdool Currim, Damodhur Ramchunder, Memon Moossa Ellias, Gopall Fukeer and Raghoonath Succaram, Balcrustna Luxumon, Heerajee Mancojee, Gangjee Vunarsey,—1st Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office, opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 3rd day June 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 5th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—*Mr. T. D. Hewett*, I. N., appeared to answer a summons which had been issued against him at the instance of Ragoo Bhewa for assault.

The complainant stated that he was a coachman, and that on the 26th of last month, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the defendant struck him several blows with his fist on the chest and back. The defendant was sitting beside witness on the coach-box, the defendant wanted to drive the horses and threw witness down from the box and then struck him with a whip. Afterwards the defendant assaulted witness in the tent by catching hold of him by the neck when witness wanted to find out the defendant's name.

Several witnesses were called by the complainant, some of whom stated that the defendant struck the complainant several blows, while one of them, a police sepoy, stated that the defendant gave the complainant into custody for being drunk.

The defendant in his defence said.—On the evening in question, the complainant came to my tent on the Esplanade in charge of a carriage which I had hired. He came some time before I required the carriage, so I ordered him to wait. Plaintiff then went to sleep in regular monkey fashion by putting his head between his legs. I thought that he was drunk. When he got up to drive he was scarcely awake. I therefore got up on the box and drove myself; after I had been driving for about five minutes the complainant suddenly caught hold of the reins and pulled suddenly up. Four times I ordered him to desist. I had borrowed the carriage and was accountable for it. I could not find any policeman. I was obliged to use force to compel him to leave the box : and I admit that I did strike him on the mouth with my open hand. I was placed in a very humiliating position, having ladies in the carriage, and surrounded by a mob of natives. After I forced the complainant off the box he jumped up behind. Soon afterwards we met a mounted policeman when I gave him into custody for being drunk. I drove to Parell and back when the policeman brought the complainant to me and I let him off, for which he thanked me. I only gave him a slap with my open hand.

HIS WORSHIP said that the defendant had received a great deal of provocation, but the law did not allow him to strike the complainant. Therefore His Worship said that he should only fine the defendant four annas. *Fined Four Annas.*

THE KHOJAS' TOMB.—*Bawa Dost Mahomed, Noora Tharria, Vulbee Sewjee and Sobjee Ali Mooleedeen*, were charged with trespassing upon the grave of Peer Mahomed Peerbhoy and interfering to prevent the building of a tomb, with the knowledge that the feelings of Ali Mohamed Bhimjee were likely to be wounded.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Verral for the defendants.

Ali Mahomed Bhimjee said.—I am a Khoja. I am a clerk to Alladin Habibhoy, a Khoja merchant. I live in Chinch Bunder. I gave directions for the erection of a tomb-stone over the grave of my cousin, Peer Mahomed Peerbhoy. He died in Bombay about fifteen months ago; and was buried in the ordinary place of the Khoja community, in new Bengal Poora, and all Khojas have a right to bury there : no permission is required. I went on the 24th of May last to the burial ground to see my cousin's tomb-stone, on account of my having heard something about it. I did not see the defendants there. The tomb was incomplete. It was horizontal. I ordered the workmen to go on with the work. The third defendant came there and sat upon the grave. He is the Moozawar, he prevented the workmen from continuing their work, he sat there by design. He was sitting there about a quarter of an hour. Before I retired the first defendant came there and sat down in the like manner. They used to prevent the workmen from putting chunam on the side, by putting their legs before it. They said they would not allow the tomb to be built, because I had not obtained permission from the Mookkee and Kamoria. I had obtained permission from the new Mookkee and Kamoria. I went again on Monday the 26th, whilst the work was going on the third defendant came there and again put his legs out to prevent the workmen from carrying on the work. The workmen were employed by me. I stayed there for more than half an hour. When I left the third defendant was there on the grave. My workmen were unable to work, the other defendant came afterwards and all of them sat down in the like manner and prevented the work. This conduct of theirs insulted me and grieved me. The tomb still remains in the same state. It is an insult to a Mahomedan to sit on a grave which is being erected. I suppose that they knew that it was an insult.

Cross-examined by Mr. Verral.—I remained for fifteen months without commencing to erect the tomb in consequence of my having been in China. There is no burial fee for breaking the ground to inter a corpse. There is no direct fee to be paid by Khojas; there was nothing paid for burying him to the Mookhee and Kamoria. The new Mookhee and Kamoria were appointed by Soonees. A Mookhee and Kamoria were in existence. I do not know who appointed them. The old Mookhee and Kamoria are acknowledged by the majority of the Khoja caste. It is necessary to obtain permission from the Mookhee and Kamoria to build tombs, and it is customary to pay for the same. I did receive permission from the new Mookhee and Kamoria, and to them I paid the fee. I never made any such application to the new Mookhee and Kamoria. I cannot say that my father never paid a fee for breaking the ground for the burial of my cousin. My father has not paid any fee to the old Mookhee and Kamoria. The tomb was not quite finished, the ornamental work and something else had to be done. The Mookhee and Kamoria are possessed of the burial ground and the Temple erected thereon, and receive fees for the erection of the tombs and receive fees and expend the funds of the Jumat. On this occasion we applied for permission from the new Mookhee and Kamoria and paid to them the fees. Until this occasion I never knew of any Khoja being prevented from burying or erecting a tomb-stone in that ground.

Goolam Russool, Moolvie, said.—It is a great offence to sit on a tombstone of a Mussulman finished or unfinished, the corpse being below. It is an offence to walk over the burial place.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Verral*.—I saw the tomb about eleven days ago. It is still to be plastered and white-washed.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday the 11th instant.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 5th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, CHAIRMAN, R. W. CASSELS AND SORABJEE PESTONJEE, ESQUIRES.)

STEALING.—*Shaik Essoob Ismail, Shaik Abdoola Mahomed Cassim, Goolan Hoossein Ali Sab, Shaik Ali Essoob, Shaik Adam Abba, Bhawoodeen Shaik Hoosson, Fackera Yacoob, Mohideen Shaik Edross, Vurba Villa, Purshotum Nana, Gosawee Dewjee and Rutna Valla*; were charged with stealing 6 bags of rice of the value of thirty rupees, the property of Hajee Mahomed Seedick, on Monday the 26th of May last.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the prisoner Vurba Vitla.

Sumsbodeen Rookmoodeen, police sepoy No. 948, on solem affirmation said.—On the night in question at Musjid Bunder, I saw No. 1 and 9 going in a jolly boat with three bags of rice in it. I asked them whence they brought it. They said from the prahu No. 9, said he (No. 1) is the prahu man. I took them to the prahu. No. 2 was tindal of the prahu which was loaded with rice marked same as those in the jolly boat. He said I gave three bags. There was another prahu alongside. The prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 were in that prahu. I found there this other bag half filled with rice and two empty bags. There were marks on the rice bags, the marks corresponded with the marks on the other bags. The prisoners No. 11 and 12 were pointed out by No. 3 as the persons to whom rice from the empty bags and the half filled bag had been sold for nine rupees. They said that the nine rupees had been given to prisoner No. 3. The last named prisoner gave me the nine rupees.

Ramoodeen Tajoodeen, water police sepoy No. 961, said.—On the day in question as I was going my rounds I saw the prisoner No. 1 and 9 in a jolly boat with three bags of rice. I asked him where he got them from. The bags were marked H. A. G. The prisoner No. 2 was in the prahu he is the tindal. No. 10 was in his prahu. There was another prahu besides the one abovementioned in which were the prisoner No. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. That prahu was also loaded with rice in bags. No. 6 had his horn in his hand which he used for the purpose of extracting rice from the bags, and No. 4 was holding a pot to catch the rice from the bags. I saw this basket (produced) which I called a pot. No. 7 and 8 were holding the bags from which the rice was taken. It had the same mark on it as the other bags. I saw some empty bags with the same marks. No. 3 said that he gave three of the bags for 9 Rs. Nos. 11 and 12 said that they paid 9 rupees and took the rice.

There was some other evidence taken but which was to the same effect as the other witnesses.

THE COURT acquitted the prisoners Nos. 5 and 10 and found the others guilty. The prisoners 2 and 4 were sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve months, and the others for nine months each, with hard labour.

COTTON SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I venture to claim space in your columns for a few remarks relative to the present prospect of the cotton supply, and the anomalous condition of the Manchester market for manufactured goods. In your issue of Saturday last you raise a voice of warning as to the increasing probability of the indefinite retention in the Southern States of the last cotton crop now stored there, and it is to be feared that you *might* have added that there is no *hope* of its release for many months to come. In a few weeks, the river will have become unnavigable until October next, and at present all the available means of transport are employed for the purposes of the war. Risks of incendiarism of course exist, and of the extent of the stored crop it is difficult to obtain a reliable estimate, but it is generally supposed to consist of about three millions of bales. The next important question is, will another crop be planted this season, the latest time for which will have passed away at the end of the present month? It is asserted by many connected with the South, that no cotton will be grown, that the ground will be occupied exclusively with raising food crops, and that the planters will not incur the risks of destruction, that they would be unable to store the cotton, if raised, should the war continue, and that it would be a suicidal policy to add to stocks already lying valueless. No definite conclusion, in the present state of uncertainty, can be arrived at on any of these points; but that the supply of cotton from America may be withheld indefinitely, and the future cultivation be deranged for a lengthened period, is unhappily no matter of doubt. Coeval with this state of things, a great distrust prevails both at Liverpool and Manchester, and with production of cotton goods reduced nearly one-half, the most lifeless demand exists, and can only be supplied at a ruinous loss to the manufacturers, while the majority of foreign markets show a still greater loss on the quotations current in Manchester. With the consumption of cotton reduced from 48,000 to about 30,000 bales per week stocks accumulate in Manchester, and a further resort to short time is generally considered advisable.

These facts have become apparent, and have been more or less commented on by the Press during the past six months, and it has been frequently asserted that they are an evidence that a vast over-production of goods must have been going on, and that the short supply and high price of cotton came most opportunely to check the tendency. That the exaggerated manufacturing profits of 1860 led to an undue extension of mill power is most probable, but if so, that was an evil which the *ordinary* relations of supply and demand would speedily have rectified. For the stagnation which is now so universal we must look for other influences. To investigate them critically I must venture to trespass more than I could wish to do upon your columns : I will therefore express myself as concisely as possible.

Up to the year 1856 a progressive increase in the exports of British cotton took place, to which a check was given in the panic year of 1857, in which year our exports of cotton goods amounted to 39,000,000*l*. In 1858, they advanced with a strong demand to 43,000,000*l*. In 1859, with prices constantly advancing, and requirements from India and China which kept the mills under contract for months in advance, exports increased to 48,000,000*l*. In 1860, India and China fully supplied, the demand from the other parts of the world kept full and increasing production going, at exceeding high prices, until towards the close of the year, which resulted in an export of 51,000,000*l*., with no accumulation of stocks at Manchester. In the past year, 1861, the Indian consumption received a severe check from the wide-spread famine, and the American difficulties have led to the loss of the direct trade and seriously impaired the financial capabilities of the continental buyers, so dependent upon a successful trade with that country. The advance which has taken place in goods (although most trifling as compared with the cost of cotton) has been sufficient to induce all engaged in the trade of supplying the consumptive demand to dispose of their stocks with as little replenishment as possible, in the obvious uncertainty as to the termination of the Southern blockade, which would at once have had the effect of knocking down prices of goods, at all events temporarily. Surplus stocks however, so held must at length be exhausted, and in a short time, at the present rate of production, the necessities of consumption must far outstrip the capability of supply. The immense and profitable trade of 1859-60, carried on at prices but little below those now current, would seem to indicate that surplussage of stock did not commence until 1861. The total average production of Manchester cotton manufactures in 1858-59-60 was 70,000,000*l* per annum, of which the average export was 47,000,000*l*, and the home consumption 23,000,000*l*. It is difficult to see that more than one-half of this production can be maintained without a renewal of shipment of cotton from America.

In the mean time the *uncertainty* of the American prospects must continue, and with cotton goods in India showing a loss upon Manchester prices of 20 to 25 per cent., no confidence can be felt there in the continuance of a demand for the raw material for their production, to be converted likewise at a heavy loss by the manufacturer.

Assuming, therefore, that the American supply of cotton is stopped under any of the eventualities above referred to, to India alone can we turn for a substitute. It is most important, therefore, that exaggerated expectations should not be raised for her immediate capabilities, and the danger of the "wolf" scarcity at length coming upon us be underrated. We must remember that if the American ports continue closed, they continue closed to *Europe*, and that instead of a supply of four millions of bales of cotton coming in to meet the *production* of the mills in 1862 to *that amount*, we shall be fortunate to obtain a million of bales from all other quarters. In support of these views, I would venture to express an opinion, based upon a long acquaintance with the East India cotton trade, that India will not export in the present year so large a quantity of cotton as in 1861. The previous year, 1860, was a most disastrous one for Indian cotton, which in England, owing to the large American crop, went almost out of consumption, terrible losses were incurred and stocks accumulated in Bombay and in the districts. These were brought out and added to the new crop under the influence of the altered prices of last year, and the China trade being fortuitously closed, Bombay exported to Great Britain 930,177 bales, against 469,611 bales in the previous year. The actual imports of the whole growth of cotton into Bombay for the past four years were as follows :—

	bales.	Total Export. bales.
Stock	45,000 }	461,941
Year ending 30th April, 1859.	594,400 }	
— — 1860.	741,000	749,861
— — 1861.	365,000	694,572
From 1st May to 31st Dec. 1861.	690,000	1,018,575
Total supply	2,935,400	2,924,949

The crop of cotton this year now being ingathered is reported a month late, which will greatly diminish the quantity which can be brought down to the shipping ports before the setting in of the rains closes the communication. As to extension of cultivation, when the present crop was planted prospects were too uncertain, and an extension of 100,000 acres of cultivation would probably be an outside estimate, which would probably result in an addition of 50,000 to 60,000 bales to the crop. With the continuance of present prices, a much more extended stimulus would doubtless be given to cultivation. It is evident, however, that such rates are fraught with peril to mercantile shippers of Indian cotton : a steady demand maintained for a continuance, at *remunerative* prices, although materially below those now current, can alone lead to an extension of cultivation in India. Were circumstances to destroy the power of America to produce cotton in adequate quantities, India could supply her place, but in a struggle of competition India must retire from the field.

Should the threatened dearth of cotton really come, I believe that orders to any extent, at sufficient prices, sent out before the next Indian planting season, might be executed by extended cultivation. Such remedy the manufacturers would appear to have in their own hand.

—Yours respectfully, A. R.

London, April 9, 1862.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

Demurrer for Argument.

63 Cosme Damiao Pinto *vs.* George Charles Evezard.

Causes for Trial.

68 Toolseydass Ramdass and another, *vs.* John Macfarlane and another.

69 Shaik Hooson bin Bhican &c. *vs.* Amuna Cusban.

70 Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy and another *vs.* Candass Narrondass and others.

71 Mansing Bhowanysing *vs.* The Great I. P. Railway Company.

73 William Sim, trading, and others *vs.* Lalljee Hemraz and others.

Causes for hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicomb (Part heard.)

Killibaee widow &c. *vs.* Ruttonbaee widow, and others. For hearing.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

Thursday, 5th June 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Calliandass Bhugwandass vs. Trimbuckrao, Bajeerao, Pandurang, and Sadanund, sons of Hurrichund.

On the 24th of April last, Mr. Bayley, instructed by Dr. Dallas on behalf of the plaintiff, had obtained an order nisi returnable within four days for a writ of *fieri facias* to be issued against the goods and chattels of Bajeerao Hurrichund, one of the defendants. The order was obtained upon the affidavit of the plaintiff's constituted attorney and the certificate of the Prothonotary, the former of which stated that Bajeerao was a Hindoo residing in Bombay within the jurisdiction of this Court, and the latter that copy of judgment obtained in the Zillah Court of Surat in the above cause for the sum of Rs. 907-10-3 damages, 79-10-4 interest, and Rs. 101-8-1 costs, together with the certificate, that satisfaction of such judgment had not been obtained within the jurisdiction of that Court were filed in the Prothonotary's Office in pursuance of Act XXXIII. of 1852.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Venayeckrao, on behalf of Bajeerao Hurrichund, opposed the application upon the defendant's affidavit, to stay the execution under Act. 34 of 1855, which partially amends and explains Act 33 of 1852. The learned counsel did not ask the Court to enquire into the validity of the judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Surat who tried the suit, but he applied to the Court to allow time to the defendant to enable him to appeal to the Zilla Court or the Sudder Court against the judgment on the ground stated in his affidavit, which was to the following effect. The defendant Bajeerao deposed that he was formerly residing at Surat with his father up to the year 1832 or thereabouts, being of the age of fifteen years when he left Surat, and became domiciled in Bombay and entered into the Government service from the year 1837 up to the present time. That he did not know the plaintiff and had no transactions with him : nor had he knowledge of his alleged dealings with his father, Hurrichund, mentioned in the judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen. That he positively stated that he was never served with any summons or other process or any notice or notices issued by and under the seal of the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Surat, calling upon him to appear and to defend the action, and that the judgment was obtained by the plaintiff against him in his absence and behind his back, and without affording him any information or intimation of it, or any opportunity of appearing at the trial. That his father Hurrichund died at Surat in the year 1842, and his estate and effects did not come to his (deponent's) hands, and that if his father left any property, it must have come to the hands of his brothers who are and have since 1832 been separated from him. That he did not inherit any patrimony since the decease of his father, and that no property of the latter has come to his hands.

The Court ordered that the defendant Bajeerao be allowed three months' time to apply to the Zilla Court or the Appellant Court, upon his giving securities to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary.

John Smith and others vs. Mahanundram Ramjus, Exparte.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, appeared for the plaintiff.

This was an action of assumpsit brought on a bill of exchange of which defendant was the acceptor. The bill was what is called a re-draft, and defendant accepted for a sum of Rs. 6,045. The learned counsel proved that the bill was taken to the defendant and that he paid Rs. 3,000 on it, and that the balance still remained due.

The Court entered a verdict for the amount claimed with interest at nine per cent. up to 6th June, and six per cent up to the date of payment, and costs.

Alexander Henry Campbell and others vs. Joharimul Ramjus. Exparte.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover an adjusted average loss to the amount of Rs. 652 with interest. The necessary evidence having been adduced, a verdict was entered for the plaintiff, with costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

KIRKEE, *2nd June* 1862.—The Soldiers' General Library and Reading-Room was opened last Saturday evening on quite a reformed scale to the one that was here before. It was with great pleasure, as I sat down, to see men coming in, not one by one, but by the dozen, to add their names to those who have already subscribed. We have Lieut. Lempriere as Secretary, and much credit is due to that officer, as well as to our Librarian, Serjeant Barrell, for their energetic endeavours in bringing it to that state of perfection, in which it now stands. In addition to our own papers, the officers frequently send down their private ones; especially those of the Mess. I have often heard of the improved condition of the poor soldier since I have been in the service. but this is the first step I have seen taken towards it.—*Deccan Herald, June* 4.

AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDBAD, *25th May* 1862.—I am glad to inform you, that Bhow Saheb Mehral, the Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, has been appointed successor to Mr. Junardhun Wasoodevjee, the late Principal Sudder Ameen of Kandeish. The former gentleman, though not very bright, was just and impartial in the administration of justice. He has been succeded by Mr. Deenshaw Pestonjee, Moonsiff of Surat, who is spoken of as a man of great intelligence and experience, who well-merited the promotion he has lately received. Mr. Deenshaw is expected to arrive here within a week, when Rao Sahib Bhaoo Mehral, will proceed to Khandeish.

It is remoured that Azun Teymooljee Hormusjee, the Moonsiff here, is likely to be tranferred to the Surat Zillah. If the promotion actually takes place, the people of this city will be glad to hear of it on the one hand, but sorry to lose him on the other. They are satisfied with the manner in which justice was administered to them, during the time he had the appointment.

The cholera, I am glad to inform you, is of late raging with less virulence; it has however, recently caused a saving of nearly 70 Rs. per mensem to Government by carrying one of their civil pensioners, named Mr. Dias, to eternity. His sudden death is deeply lamented by his friends and relations here, whom he had joined but a few months ago.

The weather continues to be as hot as I described it to you in my last communication.—*Deccan Herald, June* 4.

MAHABLESHWAR.

THERE has been a severe storm at Mahableshwar, rain having fallen in such quantities as to detain the mails.—*Deccan Herald, June* 4.

BENGAL.

ALL the assurances to the contrary notwithstanding, there is still war in the wind somewhere, far or near; at any rate the premonitory rumours are flying thickly abroad. We hear that the 14th Brigade of Royal Artillery, whose head-quarters are at Barrackpore, with several of the Batteries at stations adjacent, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for service at the shortest notice. The chances seem about equal, for war or no war; but our impression is that these Artillery straws show the wind to be blowing in the former direction. We would still, however, hope that the expense of hostilities in Asia just now may be avoided.—*Englishman, May* 28.

THE SO-CALLED NANA.—We hear the Government of Bengal has communicated with the Government of India, recommending the immediate release of the unfortunate man who has been kept in close confinement for so many months, on the ground that his alleged identity with the Nana Sahib is utterly disproved. What we should like to see is any credible testimony that has ever been given to the contrary effect.—*Englishman, May* 28.

THE SUDDER COURT.—Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr has commenced his judicial career as one of the nominees to the new High Court by sitting as extra Judge in the Sudder. We have not heard what arrangements, if any, have been definitively made for the purpose of bringing up the heavy arrears of the Sudder Court.—*Id.*

CIVIL SERVICE PENSION.—It is reported on good authority that the Home Government has determined to concede to the Civil Service the grant of an unlimited number of pensions of £1,000 a year after twenty-five years' service on payment of a quarter value. This is what the Committee always urged the Service to apply for : they however insisted upon asking for a progressive scale of pensions, which has been refused.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

WE call the attention of all those interested in tea planting in the Punjab, and especially in the Kangra valley, to our supplement of this date, a perusal of the contents of which will amply repay the time bestowed upon it. It is at all times gratifying to find the government of a country interesting itself directly in the successes of the more enterprising and energetic portion of its subjects, in those in fact through whose means the hidden treasures of the land, either as regards its mineral or its vegetable wealth, can alone become fully developed. In the Punjab government we have a peculiar example of how much good may be effected by a little timely interest shewn in a small section of the community, struggling into existence as a represented portion of the people. The Punjaub government has, from time to time, granted lands in the Kangra valley to a few European settlers whose object has been to propagate the tea plant. The lands so sold, in many, indeed, in most instances contained but little soil suited to the successful culture of the tea plant. Other lands were purchased of native proprietors, but all either government grants or those acquired from natives, were so hampered with conditions, and the tenures in some respects so unsatisfactory, that a good deal of dissatisfaction was felt by the settlers, the more so perhaps as other lands, waste too, though made no use of were unobtainable by them. The Punjaub government hearing this, deputed an officer to Halta, there to invite to a conference the tea planters of the Kangra valley. The result is given in the Official Papers referred to, and reflect the greatest credit on all the officers engaged. The letter of the Commissioner of the Trans Sutlej States to the Secretary to the Punjab government is an exceedingly able one. He not only strikes at the root of the evil, but shews plainly how the case may be advantageously applied; he is not satisfied with condemning what is faulty in the government system and in the regulations which hamper land tenures, and render the acquisition of landed property difficult, but he likewise gives the remedies required. It is not often that the satisfaction we feel in giving publicity to such valuable papers as these is permitted to us, but we trust that now one local government has taken the initiative in fostering the British settlers under its rule; others will follow in its steps. Another article below plainly points out the advantages derivable from the government "equality theory," and the endeavour to over-rule Englishmen to the advancement of the native.—*Englishman, May* 28.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

LETTERS from General Showers's Camp, dated Kationg, May the 14th, state that the General had completed his operations in the northern districts, and was about to commence his march for the Kassili Falls after dispersing a gang of rebels, who were, at date of writing, harboured in a village at some distance off, called Hunchining. Thence he was to take a line of march on which, it was believed that, he would encounter a river which would render necessary the construction of rafts to cross the troops. This done, there was another day's tough work to the banks of the Kopili, and another to Satongan. In the northern districts, which the General was about to leave, all the postings of the difficult detachments of troops had been arranged; and the settlement of the villages was left to the Police. What we understand by military force appears, by its own weight and power, to be unable to overtake the savages in those regions, where the energy, and peculiar mode of warfare of Ghoorka troops would be invaluable.—*Calcutta Englishman, May* 27.

CASHMERE.

KASHMIRE SRINUGGER, *May*, 13.—"An extraordinary freak of nature has been exhibited in this valley, frightening the inhabitants not a little. On the 10th, heavy clouds varying in color from a deep blue, to the lightest tinge of yellow, accompanied with electricity, covered the whole valley, making it so dark at 3 P. M. that lights had to be used in houses with open doors and windows. During the night a good quantity of rain fell, and next morning it snowed for three hours, covering the hills and plain with a wintery night-cap, and reducing the thermometer to 33° outside of a house, at a height of 5,200 feet above the sea. The river Velustu of Jhellum had risen eight feet above its original level, threatening to flood the whole of the low ground in the valley. The oldest inhabitants do not remember ever having heard of snow having fallen here so late in the season. If this cold has done no other good, it has made the few ladies, who are now in the valley, look quite rosy and charming; and, indeed, the gentlemen to quit their boating propensities, for a good constitutional walk at all times of the day. By the way, I hear the Maharajah is to be in shortly, from Jummoo."

—Yours' faithfully. X.

—*Mofussilite, May* 30.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the China Overland Mail, May* 10.)

THE London Mail of March 26th arrived here on the 4th instant.

There has been a third combined naval and military expedition against the Rebels during the past fortnight, which has resulted in the capture of a town containing loot to the value of $130,000. The force engaged on this occasion amounted to about 6,000, of whom 2,000 were Chinese and the rest English and French. On the 27th ultimo, a reconnoitring force proceeded to a place called Nan-hsiang, 12 miles to the westward of Shanghae; a little beyond which the Rebels had a stockade. On approaching to view the place the party was fired upon and, an officer, Captain Brown of the 5th, seriously wounded; some of the Chinese also were killed, and some wounded. Next day, after full preparations, the place was stormed and taken, and one of the defenders killed, the others having evacuated the works when they saw defeat inevitable. As they were running away, we killed twenty-five of them with our guns. The place was found to be one of the numerous stockades that have been pushed forward in the direction of Shanghae, and which are very difficult to capture without artillery. The forces were, upon this stockade being taken, immediately advanced in the direction of Kah-ding, a walled city about as large as Shanghae. After marching along a good road and through a beautiful country with fine thriving crops, the troops reached the southern suburb of Kah-ding and took up their quarters in the best houses they could find. A few rebels on horseback came in front of the wall in the course of the afternoon, but a marine sentry shot one of them, and the others rode away. On Wednesday, the 30th, the Commissariat boats arrived with more guns and stores, and a plan of attack was at once arranged, to be executed the following morning. The Rebels spent the night in strengthening their defences, and at half-past two next morning our guns were placed in position and the troops remained in readiness to fire as soon as there was sufficient light. Accordingly, at 5 A. M., a fire was opened on the city from the French pieces, the Naval Brigade howitzers, the mountain guns of the Royal Artillery, Govan's 24-pounder howitzers, and a park of mortars simultaneously; in half-an-hour, the enemy was silenced. In ten minutes more the ditch was bridged over with boats, and a scaling party advanced with ladders and entered the city, killing one man on the walls and about twenty in the streets. The storming party soon opened one of the city gates, and the troops marched in to the music of the French band. The loot was brought together there and taken charge of by the English, to be afterwards fairly divided by the Loot Committee; any one suspected of private plundering was searched by a guard appointed for the purpose. Among other traces of Foreign leanings on the part of the Rebels, were found some Cherry Brandy and Porter, as well as arms and ammunition. There were 1,500 prisoners taken, and a committee sat down to deliberate what should be done with them. Some, who were recognised as men of more importance than the rest, were handed over to the Taoutai for [illegible]. Many of the prisoners were branded on the [illegible]

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the Taeping characters—a practice in vogue among the Rebels to arrest the allegiance of the wavering. The loss on our side is confined to a few trifling casualties, as may easily enough be supposed, while the number of rebels who were killed by our cannon is between one and two thousand. The country people were seen flocking back to their homesteads as our troops returned to Shanghae. Of course this is all very satisfactory, and may lead to the very best results both for ourselves and the country; the danger looming in the future being that the Allies may wish for "concessions" in return for their trouble when the work is done. Such a wish, if acted upon even in the form of moderate demands, will stamp them as sordid and mercenary and give to England in China a character which it were better she should not possess. From the increased value that the Imperial rulers will now attach to our friendship, the best results may be expected, but we must allow all new marks of respect to be spontaneous or very nearly so. It is very certain that but for our own interests, and that alone, we should never have fired a gun upon the Taepings, and it will never do to turn round and ask reward for the valuable services we are accidentally rendering to the Imperialists. There is another matter of regret, and that is, that while we are stigmatizing the Rebels as robbers and bandits, we should take their treasures and divide it among ourselves, while their victims are starving in Shanghae, and asking in the most piteous tones for food and clothing—which indeed is given them in some measure, but what, after all, can a small community, however charitable, do to relieve, anything like adequately, the wants of so many. It does not appear, however, to have occurred to the Naval and Military officers to whose keeping the honour and dignity of England is at present confided, to make any other use of the enormous lost continually falling into their hands than that of dividing it among themselves and their men. The good Samaritan has recovered the purse of the man who fell among thieves, but we regret to say that he has put it in his pocket and given the landlord twopence to furnish the victim with a meal. It will not escape observation, when these events come to be reviewed at a distance, that the recovery of the poor people's property costs us little more than an hour's consumption of powder and ball, in fact, the mere trouble of demanding it. It would be difficult to say which are the more shameless robbers of the two, the Taepings who spoil the people, or the English forces who retake the spoil and share it among themselves while those originally robbed are famishing, in Shanghae. It may well be questioned whether the whole history of warfare can record a parallel example of forgetfulness, of all propriety to this loot-hunting game which Admiral Hope is now engaged in. An expedition against the Rebels is now shewn to be so harmless to those engaged in it that we may expect to hear of gentlemen giving their wives and sisters a picnic in front of the next town that is besieged, when we have no doubt that much amusement could be had among the Engineers and Artillery by allowing the girls to point the guns. And this is the sort of warfare in which the heart of the jaded and harrassed soldier is to be cheered with loot! The occasion is altogether too engrossing to admit of recollections having reference to people who are naked and starving; besides, it is disagreeable when you are drawing your share of the plunder to have the fact thrust upon you that the poor wretch crouching in the corner of the next street was robbed of all he possessed by these terrible Taepings, and could perhaps, with the Loot Committee's kind permission, point out the jewels that once were fastened about the ankles of his wife or daughter when he had a home of his own and food, and smiling faces about his hearth. There is every reason to believe that England's chivalry is likely to be kept a profound secret from the people of China so long as her affair are under the present guidance. The Chinese never in all their history knew what chivalry meant, and they are not nearer that knowledge than ever. Meantime the troops and marines are in high glee, forgetting as fast as possible what danger means, and lulled in this dangerous sleep by spoils to whose original owners they occasionally pitch a biscuit as they walk along the streets of Shanghae.

Next in importance to SHANGHAE, where matters are moving so gaily, comes NINGPO, from which we have dates the 30th ultimo. At that port, affairs are taking a different turn, and the repose of the last five months is gone.

It appears that certain demands were made on the Rebel chiefs, whose men had fired on the English and French ships, and, no satisfaction having been obtained all communication between the Foreign Settlement and the city has been cut off, and the latter is about to be blockaded. It seems that, on the 29th ultimo, the Rebel Prince assembled all his adherents and trusty followers, along with the chiefs, in his council hall. He then addressed them in a strain inimical to Foreigners, saying that he had enough of their insolence, and urging that it was now time to "eat them up." Accordingly he moved and carried the two following resolutions:—1. That a reward of $1,000 should be paid to any Rebel soldier who should bring, in a basket, to the Prince, the head of Consul Frederick Harvey: 2. That a reward of $100 be paid per head for all other European heads. Another Rebel expedition has started for Chusan, the last having been a failure.

From JAPAN, there is no news of importance. The yielding up of the treaty ports which should have been opened this year, is causing great dissatisfaction among the smaller merchants; the large houses are not favourable to the multiplication of p[illegible]s.

From PEKING, we have no particular intelligence.

From TIENSIN, we learn that nearly half of the garrison has been sent away for service at Shanghae. The troops have been filling up their spare time in drilling Chinese soldiers.

From NEWCHWANG, and CHEFOO, we have no news; it is likely that these ports will soon enjoy the benefit of improved postal arrangements.

At HANKOW, there still continues some uncertainty regarding the price of land, but a reference has been made to Mr. Bruce, and it is hoped that he will urge the rights of Foreigners to have their land at a fair market rate. The presence of Europeans, is still offensive to the people of this port, and it is scarcely possibly to walk along the streets without experiencing some demonstration intended for insult.

At KIU-KIANG, where Mr. Forrest is at present Acting-Consul, the land renters are proceeding to set the place in order, and tax themselves, for roads and works.

From AMOY, we learn that Mr. Consul Pedder has been attacked while out walking, but he does not seem to have been seriously injured.

At SWATOW, some clan fighting has kept the neighbourhood alive for the last few days. Remarks regarding the state of trade there, and a comparative table on the same subject, will be found in another part of the paper.

From FUCHAU, there is no news of importance.

At CANTON, building is likely to be proceeded with on the Shameen site. All is quiet at present.

Our letters from MANILA will be found elsewhere.

In HONGKONG, there is some uneasiness felt at the growing scarcity of water, and the rainy season cannot come a moment too soon. The Volunteers are making rapid advances in their drill; in uniform on parade, they present the appearance of a very fine body of men. The weather continues moderately warm.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE London Mail of 26th March arrived here in the *Benares*, Captain Wright, on the 4th inst., being three days in advance of her time.

The fortnight's transactions in plain Cotton Goods have been limited, but the prices have risen owing to the firmness shown by holders. The Northern ports in the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee shew some indications of doing a brisk trade this season in Imports, and, notwithstanding the adverse influences of the Rebellion, there is every prospect of trade in the Yang-tsze River increasing in the same large proportion as hitherto. There cannot be fewer than a dozen steamers plying with merchandise between Shanghae and Hankow, and doing business as well at the intermediate ports. The season for Black Tea closes immediately, as soon as the vessels now loading shall have departed. It is expected that, by the end of this month, extreme rates will rule for the New Teas likely to be brought to market at Fuchau. Three vessels have sailed within the last fortnight, one for Britain and two for America. In Cotton Yarn, prices have advanced 50 cents per picul, except in medium numbers, which have declined. Cotton Piece Goods are stationary, and the settlements have been small. Grey Shirtings have declined. Woollens sell slowly. Iron is difficult of sale. Lead has risen in value and maintains a fair demand.

SHANGHAE.—*May* 3.—Sales of Imports, 11,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 1,500 *T*-Cloths, 17,500 American Drills, 1,100 Chintzes are reported. In Exports there is reported only one chop of Black Tea (Oopeih) 606 chests, at Tls. 28, the price being the same as last fortnight. There have been no arrivals lately and the stock is about 460 chests Oopeih, and 600 chests Flowery Pekoe. In Greens, prices have remained firm though latterly there has been little enquiry. In Silk, there has been an advance of 10 to 20 Taels per picul on all kinds—the settlements exceeding 3,000 bales; the market closes firm. Exchange, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 6/2; Credits 6/2¼. Freights, £4 11 per ton. The *Humphrey Nelson*, and *Janet Mitchell* are loading for London.

FUCHAU.—Prices have improved slightly but little has been done. In Grey Shirtings we remark, 1,700 pieces 6¼ catties, at $2, $80: 200 pieces, at $3.10 *T*-Cloths, 800 pieces, 8lbs. at $2.45; White Brocades 4,700 pieces, at $2.75; Long Ells, Assorted, 180 pieces, at $9.60.

AMOY.—Only small sales reported.

CANTON.—Considerable depression has prevailed in the Import Market during the fortnight. Cotton is nominally lower but no sales are reported. Cotton Yarn has sold to the extent of 250 bales. Shirtings (Grey), 600 pieces sold, prices unaltered. *T*-Cloths, no change, 1,000 pieces sold. American Drills, 600 pieces. No demand for Iron; quotations 5 cents lower. Of Lead 1,600 have sold at from $7.95 to $8.20. The sales of Rice have been small. In Sugar 8,000 piculs have been sold at an advance of 10 cents. for Black. Freights to London £5 to £6.

HONGKONG.—The business in Imports has been decidedly flat, if we except Shirtings, in which, however, there have been few sales to Chinese account. Indeed it is difficult precisely to account for the present dull state of the market, prices show an upward tendency but very slowly. Bombay Cotton, 116 bales, at $15 to $18.50. Cotton Yarn, 69 bales, $ 35.66 to $46.66. Shirtings (Grey), 8,760 pieces, mostly for export to the North. American Drills, 1,500 pieces, $3.90. Spanish Stripes, 240 pieces sold, Long Ells, 700 pieces sold at declining rates. Rice remains firm. Sales about 84,000 piculs. In exchange, the business done by this mail is very limited. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/6¼. Freights keep well up. At Whampoa the rate to London is £5 to £6, and for the new Teas at Fuchau a much higher figure will shortly rule. The *Fiery Cross* has settled for £6.5. There is good employment for all arrivals, though the supply of tonnage has been fair.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(From J. S. Hook's Circular.)

CHARTERS.

Whinfell, British ship, 834, tons, Foochow to London. current rates.

Western Continent, American ship, 1,100 tons, San Francisco, current rates.

Early Bird, American barque, 525 tons, San Francisco, current rates, $8 to $10 per ton.

Florence, American ship, 1,045 tons, Whampoa to New York, $17 per ton.

Comet, American ship, 1,830 tons, Manila to New York, terms not transpired.

Golden State, Amer. ship, 1,350 tons, Whampoa to New York, terms not transpired.

Amelia, Bremen brig, 360 tons, Manila to Australia, £5-5-0 per ton.

Minna, Bremen brig, 226 tons, hence to Ningpo, at 50 cents per picul; and Foochow to Australia, at £5-6-0 per ton.

Fidelio, Hamburg barque, 334 tons, Foochow to Australia, £5-15-0 per ton, Charter named in my last Circular abandoned.

Bessy Searight, British brig, 130 tons, Tamsui, $2,000 in full.

Flavel, Danish barque, 242 tons, Ningpo and Cheefoo and back, or to Swatow.

Gemini, Hamburg brig, 216 tons, *Una*, British brig, 274 tons, *Offor*, British brig, 172 tons,—Ningpo, 50 cents per picul.

Mephista, Danish brig, 200 tons, Macao to Ningpo, 52½ cents per picul.

Georgiana, Norwegian barque, 466 tons. *Lebanon*, American barque, 717 tons, *Emilia*, Danish barque, 290 tons,—on the berth for Ningpo, current rates, 45 to 50 cents per picul.

Miranda, British brig, 220 tons, *Typhoon*, Prussian brig, 180 tons, on the berth for Shanghae: *Glendoveer*, British ship, 485 tons, to load at Whampoa, for Shanghae.—current rates, 45 to 50 cents per picul, $6 to $7 per ton measurement.

Fortuna, American ship, 650 tons, Macao to Ningpo, 50 cents per picul.

Hainan, Hamburg barque, 250 tons, Macao to Ningpo, 55 cents per picul.

Nagasaki, American barque, 549 tons, hence to Ningpo, current rates.

Mary Whitridge, American ship, 1,000 tons, hence to Ningpo, current rates.

Ocean Bride, British barque, 334 tons, hence to Hainan thence to Shanghae, 75 cents per picul.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

(From the Home News, May 10.)

IF the King of Prussia hoped to obtain a majority in the Chambers by an appeal to the people, he has been disappointed. The elections, which are, by this time, nearly completed, have gone against the adminstration almost everywhere, and the majority of the Liberal party will be much greater in the next Parliament than it was in the last. Of all the King's ministers, M. Von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, who wrote that famous letter to the Minister of War (which found its way into the papers, some say more by design than by accident) urging the necessity of a reduction of the war budget, was the most likely to be thought favourably of by the people. He at least, had recommended a compromise between the government and the opposition, and had shown a disposition to cut down the expenditure, and to fall into the popular views by diminishing the standing army. The fact that M. Von der Heydt has been rejected by his former constituents is the most striking incident of the elections. Assuredly if there had been any member of the Cabinet who might have calculated upon public support, it was the Minister of Finance; but the Minister of Finance is turned out by the very electors whom he had previously represented, and the final result of the dissolution is to place the Cabinet in a far more humiliating minority than that from which it rashly revolted to take the sense of the country. What the issue of this state of things is likely to be perplexes even the most acute German politicians. They do not see their way out of the dilemma in which the King and the Chambers have become entangled. The King, actuated by considerations, which are naturally enough, for the safety and dignity of Prussia, is averse to any further reduction of the army; but if, as seems to be generally anticipated, the Liberal majority in the new Parliament should show themselves more for Germany than Prussia, and make German unity the pole-star of their policy, it is possible that the King may recognise in their line of action an escape from the difficulties of his position, and discover in German unity those sources of strength for which, under existing circumstances, he looks to Prussia alone. This solution of the problem is by no means chimerical: and it is the only one which German sagacity has yet been able to suggest.

CONFLICTING accounts are still given of the result of the Russian Loan. The statements made through the 'Times' are to the effect that the applications exceeded the amount of £15,000,000, and that in London alone they reached £4,000,000. While these figures must be received with caution the assertions of those interested in other schemes that it has been a complete failure are not justified by the facts before the Public. The loan stands now at a small premium, and the £10,000,000 received is no doubt almost entirely, if not wholly, taken up by strong holders.

IN the Federal Senate, on the 21st of April, a petition was presented from free coloured citizens of the United States, praying for colonisation in Central America if possible. The petitioners say they appreciate to the full extent the humane actions which are now inaugurated to give freedom to their race, but they believe that this freedom will affect them injuriously unless there shall be opened to the coloured people a region to which they may emigrate—a country which is suited to their organisation, and in which they may seek and secure by their own industry that mental and physical development which will allow them an honourable position in the families of God's great world. Though coloured people, and debarred from the right of citizenship, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth. They desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily protected, so that they may not be wholly excluded from the United States, and that they may aid in bringing to their native country that great commerce of the Pacific which will still further increase the wealth and power of the United States.

INDIAN PRESS.

WITNESSES IN INDIAN COURTS.

(From the Englishman, May 27.)

OF all the reforms introduced by the New Civil Procedure Code, that for which the public or at least that portion of the public which necessity forces into the doleful precincts of the Courts has been most heartily grateful, is the provision therein made for the examination of witnesses. For years past this department of judicial administration has been a disgrace to the British name. Ill-paid, rapacious harpies, in the guise of mohurrirs, held the scales of every other case in their itching hands. Sitting in dark corners, unchecked, and often unnoticed, these men were enabled to carry out, with entire impunity, the most villainous system of fraud and imposture. In nine cases out of ten, regularly, systematically, without fear, or shame, or scruple, arrangements were made by these licensed plunderers, as to what the witnesses should say, or be made to say; what drops of truth should be admitted into the ocean of lies, what contradictions should be avoided, or what trifling discrepances allowed; the concoction being more or less perfect according to the liberality of the suitors. While these villianies were being shamelessly perpetrated in the dark corners of the so called, halls of justice, the presiding Judge, occupied with some miscellaneous business, the hearing of petitions, signing of papers, or perhaps, the trial of another suit in which he, peradventure, played an elaborate second fiddle to his sheristadar, took no heed whatever of the diabolical mockery being enacted under his eyes. The demeanour of the witnesses, their manner of deposing, the tone of their voices, the expression of their countenance; all these signs and tokens, wherewith the able and conscientious Judge discriminates truth from falsehood, and steers his way through the rocks and quicksands of mendacity, all were un-noted: and as for cross-examination, or other searching test of truth, such an idea, in the "good old days," never entered into a Mofussil Solon's head! At the close of the hole-and-corner-face, the mohurrir, or deposition writer, with demurest of physiognomies and secret exultation, presented his bundle of lies for the signature of the *hakim*, merely calling out to the miserable brown men below the bar to say, whether "all they had written was true"! We believe that most of those who daily tolerated such a profanation of justice unconcerned, look back now with disgust at the sacrilege, and derive unmixed satisfaction from the consciousness of the vast superiority of the system now enjoined. Many judges of late years have been heard to exult over the "new sensation," of discernment, of the insight into the real merits of a case, which the personal examination of the witnesses gives them, of the firmer ground on which they tread, and the greater certainty with which they can pass judgment. The vile trade too, which was carried on by the wretched underlings of the Courts has, in this department at least, been considerably checked; and, where the provisions of law are fully carried out, the vocation of these harpies is gone. Notwithstanding, however, the signal and admitted benefits of the new system, notwithstanding the clear and positive injunctions of the law, and the well-known wishes of the government and the Sudder, we regret to learn that, in some of the Courts in the Bengal Presidency, the old and hateful system is still tolerated. The trade of the harpies still flourishes; two and sometimes three cases go on at one and the same time, and a fee to the writer is a necessary prelude to the record of a witness's statement. That this is the case we know; but as our only object in noticing the matter is reform, we refrain to indicate the districts or the stations, in which this monstrous abuse is yet countenanced. But we would remind all district Judges that it is not sufficient for them to observe the new rules in their own practice. They are equally bound to enforce their observance in the Courts subordinate to them. They have been specially enjoined by the Sudder Court to see that the provisions of the new Code are strictly carried out, and to bring all instances of disregard or neglect in this respect to notice; and yet, in some places, perhaps in the same building in which the Judge sits daily on the bench, or at all events, at a few yards distance, these deeds of darkness are coolly continued, the law despised, and justice mocked. And if such things are done in the Sudder stations, and in the higher Courts, we may imagine what goes on in the recesses of the Mofussil, in the Courts of the Moonsiffs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF FANCY GOOD &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, being a Mahomedan Holiday, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the undermentioned Goods viz. A Handsome white and Good Dinner Service, several sets of Toilet Furniture, a few ornamented Tea Services, very handsomely mounted Card Baskets, and Toilet Bottles, Glass and Morocco leather Scent Cases, some very fine Color and Work Boxes, a few articles of Children's Furniture viz. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wall Brackets, Ragatta Racing and other Games of great variety, Canary Bird Cages, Brass Cabin Lamps, French Guitars, Flower Vases, and Table Ornaments, a Roll of Velvet Pile Carpet, Prince Albert Bitters, Brandy Fruits, &c. &c.

A Case of Venetian, and Brussel Carpet Bags, Foot Stools, &c.

A Case of Sofa Carpets very handsome.

A Case of Lady's Over Shoes.

A Case of Rugs.

A Case of Children's Toys.

The Property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Owner Hormusjee Manockjee Pouchkhanawalla.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, the following five Houses, at Small Colaba, standing on the gorund of Janardun Ballajee Shamsett at 4 o'clock P. M. on each day on the Premises, respectively:—

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 3.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 206, bounded on the East by a house of Hormusjee Manockjee and passage, West by a house of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Marcus Joseph and passage jointly used, North by public street, and south by a piece of vacant ground of Mrs. Anna Maria Pereira.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 4.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House or Bungalow, with Out-Houses No. 205, bounded on the East by the public road, West by a private pathway facing the house of Mrs. Pereira, a Portuguese widow, North by the house of Mr. Marcus Joseph, and on the South by vacant ground adjoining to the house of Hormusjee Manockjee.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 5.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 204, bounded on the East by a house of Mr. Jones, West by a house of Mr. Leebschwager North by the Bazar road, and on the South by a house of the said Mr. Leebschwager.

ALSO ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 6.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 197, standing on the Fazundery ground of Hormusjee Manockjee, assessed under No. 197, bounded on the East by a vacant ground of Eduljee Nowrojee, West by a Bungalow of Mrs. Pereira, North by a Bungalow of Tucker Jairam Lawtha, and on the South by a public road.

ALSO ON MONDAY, THE 16TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Small Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 415, containing by admeasurement square yards, the annual produce of the ground rent is Rupees 182-3 annas per year.

Conditions and all other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, by which the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £500,000.

In 25,000 Shares of £20 Each, of which not exceeding £4,000 Shares are reserved for the Colony.

2,000 Shares have been allotted to the Presidency of Bombay.

DEPOSIT 10s. PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, AND 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

The First Call will not exceed £2 per Share, nor be payable within 3 months. Further Calls will be made as required, at intervals of not less than 3 months; but it is not intended to call up, in the aggregate, more than £10 per share.

Directors.

Lawford Acland, Esq., (Late Solicitor to the Bombay Government.)
Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M. P.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., (Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.)
Duncan James Kay, Esq., (Messrs. Kay, Finlay, & Co., London.)
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq., (Austin Friars.)
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., (Messrs. Small & Co., London.)
Robert Smith, Esq., (St. Mitchael's House.)

Auditor.

John Ball, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co.)

Bankers.

In London—Messrs. Haywood, Kennards & Co.
In Ceylon and India—Oriental Bank Corporation.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Wilson, Bristows, and Carpmael, 1, Coptball Buildings.

Secretary, (Pro Tem.)

Mr. John Anderson,

Offices.—12, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Brokers.

Messrs. Steer, Cuerton and Lawford.

THE Island of Ceylon, known for centuries as one of the most fertile in the world, and which since it became a British Colony, has possessed advantages as regards tenure of land, which have been denied to the neighbouring Continent of India, has nevertheless, not received hitherto that attention from English Capitalists which it merits.

The wonderful fertility of its soil is shewn by the extraordinary increase of Coffee Plantations in the course of the last Twenty years. In 1840 the total produce in Coffee was only 41,863 cwt., whilst in 1861 it amounted to 648,800 cwts., of the estimated value of £1,662,000.

Many of these Coffee Estates are giving highly remunerative returns for the Capital invested, but others owing to the want of timely supplies of funds, or the very heavy rates of interest charged in Ceylon upon advances, have been continually changing hands, and often selling at prices considerably under their intrinsic value.

The object of the Company is to aid in the development of the inherent wealth of the Island by an introduction of English Capital. This will be effected by advances on mortgage to Planters and others for the improvement and extension of their estates, by the purchase of land, and by advances on growing crops of Coffee and other colonial produce.

In addition to its own Capital, the Company will have power to invest the money of Constituents on commission, with or without the Company's guarantee; and also, with the sanction of a General Meeting, to take up money in this country on Deposit or Debentures for re-investment in the Colony.

The Constitution of the Company will be so framed as to admit of a possible extension of its operations; which, however, it is intended in the first instance to confine strictly to Ceylon, and power will be taken to increase the Capital if the progress of the business should, in the opinion of the Proprietors render it advisable.

The extent of land under Coffee Cultivation was, according to official records, 80,950 acres in 1857, which produced 530,000 cwts.: in 1861, it is estimated that 180,000 acres were under cultivation, and it is calculated that in a short time the cultivation, may be extended to 250,000 acres, and by superior management the produce may reach 2,000,000 cwt.

The total quantity of Coffee delivered for home consumption in 1861 was 328,832 cwt., of which 236,611 cwts. were from Ceylon, being 72 per cent. of the whole importation.

The importance of Ceylon Coffee to England, as an article of consumption, its great value even in its present extent of cultivation, and the certainty of its rapid increase of production, are all evidences that a judicious employment of capital cannot fail, while affording timely assistance to Estate owners in Ceylon, to ensure also a safe and profitable investment to Shareholders and others advancing the money.

The Directors have in view the engagement of a gentleman eminently qualified to take charge of their operations in Ceylon: and from data before them extending over a series of years, they are enabled confidently to anticipate that a high per centage of Profit may be relied on.

Similar Companies have been already established for Canada and Australia, the success of which is evident in the present quotations of Shares, viz., the

Australian Agricultural Company £19 paid—present price £27 to £28.

Scottish Australian Investment Company, £100 paid—present price £135 to £140.

South Australian Company, £25 paid—present price £33 to £35.

Canada Land Company, £32 10s. paid—present price £115 to £118.

Applications for Shares to be forwarded before the 30th June instant (on which day the shares reserved for the Presidency will be allotted) to the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, accompanied by a Remittance of 5 Rupees for each Share applied for. For the money remitted a receipt will be given in the first instance, to be exchanged for a Certificate when the Shares are allotted. If no Shares are allotted, the money will be returned without deduction.

Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION the sum of ______ I request that you will allot to me ______ Shares in THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, subject to the regulations of the Company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Usual Signature ______

Name in full ______
Profession or Description ______
Residence in full ______
Date ______ 1862.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the Cotton Depot of Shaw Shamjee Canjee.

On account of the concerned.

40 Bales Dholera Cotton, landed ex Padow *Rutnagerry*, Tindel Pema Meetha, more or less damaged by salt water.

Immediately after at 4 P. M. at Lower Colaba, opposite the Cotton Screws, near Victoria Bunder, 50 Candies Churka and damaged Cotton.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

700	Pieces	Grey	Shirtings.
600	,,	,,	Longcloth.
800	,,	,,	T. Cloth.
1000	,,	,,	Jacconets.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

AT 1 P. M.

140 Bags China Sugar landed ex Ship *Ellismere*, more or less damaged by salt water.

3 Cases Milinery, comprising:—Colored Silk Rosettes, Embroidery Braid, Colored Silk Trimmings, Colored and Gold ditto, Black Silk Ornaments, ditto Pompon Trimmings, Quilted Ribbons, Colored Silk Buttons, White Silk Fringe, Black Ornaments, White Cotton Milan, White Drop Trimming, Rosettes &c.

ALSO

To close a Consignment.

A few Family Bibles, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gilt, with references and commentaries.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Action at their Rooms:—2 Cases Books ex *Speedy* and two ex *Land O'Cakes*, comprising—Adam Brown, Adventures of Willis the Pilot, Arthur Arundel, Poe's Poetical Works, Goldsmith's Poetical Works, Recollections of a Detective Police Officer, Robinson Crusoe, Rural Sketches, Swiss Family, Robinson, Sports and Pastimes, Adventures on the Philipine Islands, Uncle Tom's Cabin, All in the wrong, by Theodore Hook, The Attractive Man, The Bride Elect, Cavendish, Albert Smith's Comic Tales, Courtship and Wedlock, The Deserted Wife, The Flying Dutchman, Godfrey Malvson, Jack Brag, The Jilt, Legends and Stories of Ireland, Life of a Beauty Lottery of Marriage, Love Match, Precept and Practice, The Port Admiral, The Widow and the Marquis, Woman of the World, Experiences of a Barrister, Naval Heroes of Great Britain, Scalp Hunters, Trial and Triumph, Handy Andy, The White Wolf of Brittany, The Madman of St. James, The Jealous Wife, The Count of Monte Christo, Memoirs of a Physician, The Wood Rangers, Lady Jane Grey, The Young Husband, The Pretty Cousin, A Warning to Wives, Confession of a Pretty Woman, Revelations of a Catholic Priest, Stories of the Peninsular War, The Marrying Man, The Refugees, Breach of Promise, Confession of an Etonian, The Regent's Daughter, The Young Widow, Harry Hamilton, Widows and Widowers, The Black Pophet, Phantom Regiment, The Inheritance, The Cardinal's Daughter, Tales of the Coast Gaard, and two or three hundred other Works, all of which will be on view the day before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual Auction, when they will also submit to auction at 2 P. M. 2 Shares in the Seventh Bombay Laudable Society, particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8 ,,

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

THEODOLITE.

A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Everset's pattern.

A GRAVATT'S LEVEL.

A ten inch Gravatt's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Leeot Belfast with Stand, a Soparth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 6th June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF IRON NAILS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of Sumsoodeen RazeballY, and by order of Khan Mahomed Tyeb.

HO 261 Casks of Iron Nails of different Sizes 1½—2 W —2½ —3—3½—and 4 Inches. Arrived by the ship *Burlington*.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c.

In the Fort, No. 9 Hornby Row.

On TUESDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Action, In the Fort, No. 9 Hornby Row. The Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse &c., the property of a Gentleman now leaving India. The same Comprises, Glass ware, Crockery, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, Cutlery, Furniture, such as Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, What not, half backed Couches, Pictures in Blackwood Frames, Lamps, Sideboard, Screens, Bedstead, Couches, Clothes Presses, Child's Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, an excellent Double Barrelled Gun in case, also Revolver, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles &c.

AT 1 P. M.

If not previously disposed of.

An English-built Double-seated Light and Roomy Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, Shaft, and Monsoon Fitting, complete in good order by *Croals* of Edinburgh, with a serviceable Grey Horse, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness. A she-goat and 2 male kids, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Sunday the 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures the same hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT No. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by lot No. 2, on or towards the West by a place called "Thanuck," on or towards the North by lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, forming part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

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Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

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3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	,,	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	295	8	0	294	8	0
50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

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